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• LAST EDITION

## INTERNATIONAL BREWERS' UNION IN BIG CAMPAIGN

Letter Made Public, in Which It  
Urges Members, "In the In-  
terest of Labor and Liberty,"  
to Oppose Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Disclosure  
here of a circular letter sent out to  
its members by the International  
Union of the United Brewery Work-  
men of America shows how strenuous  
is the campaign being waged by the  
liquor interests against the advance  
of prohibition. An American Federation  
of Labor man, who is actively opposed  
to the liquor traffic, made the follow-  
ing statement to a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am a member of a labor union in  
Los Angeles, and at the last regular  
meeting a letter was read from the In-  
ternational Union of the United Brew-  
ery Workmen of America, stating that  
the big corporations of the country  
standing behind the Anti-Saloon  
League, were maintaining powerful  
lobbies in Washington to force through  
the House of Representatives the pro-  
posed constitutional amendment abol-  
ishing liquor from the United States,  
and saying that if labor did not wake  
up and act by addressing their repre-  
sentatives in Congress and the State  
legislatures, this amendment would be  
passed, as it had been railroaded  
through the Senate. The letter also  
declared that Russian despotism had  
never attempted what the temperance  
people are trying to do in this country  
today. Samuel Gompers, president of  
the American Federation of Labor, ac-  
cording to this communication, was in  
accord with the sentiment expressed  
therein, and President Wilson, it was  
stated, had also refused to allow the  
workingman to be robbed of his beer,  
while all the warring nations served  
liquors to their soldiers at the front.  
The letter will not be answered by  
the union to which I belong. I pointed  
out that the American Government pro-  
hibited the serving of liquors to its  
soldiers, and as far as I could see, no  
one was deceived by this remarkable  
appeal to the patriotism of laboring  
men. It is somewhat of a puzzle to  
me why the American Federation of  
Labor allows such an organization as  
is sending out this odious and sub-  
tle appeal to be affiliated with it, and  
it is evident to most intelligent people  
that the liquor interests are hanging  
themselves much faster than their  
'enemies' can do it."

A copy of the letter was procured  
for publication in The Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor. It follows in full:

International Executive Board—Kon-  
rad Young, 1117 Columbus Avenue,  
Boston, Mass.; John Sullivan, 25  
Third Avenue, New York City;  
Peter Schaefer, 819 N. Sixth Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Nicholas,  
528 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.;  
Martin McGraw, 184 W. Wash-  
ington Street, Room 501, Chicago,  
Ill.; Joseph Fessner, 3934 Pennsylvania  
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Otto  
Newkirk, 2725 Dummer Street,  
New Orleans, La.; Emil Muri, 177  
Capp Street, San Francisco, Cal.;  
John D. Corcoran, care of Labor  
Temple, Toronto, Ont., Canada; A.  
Colnot, 1408 Walnut Street, Cincin-  
nati, O.; Philip Basler, 2313 Chicka-  
saw Street, Cincinnati, O.; Charles  
Staff, 2322 Wheeler Street, Cincin-  
nati, O.; J. Hollerbach, 14 Milk  
Street, Cincinnati, O.; Adam Hueb-  
ner, International secretary-treasur-  
er; Joseph Brodette, Inter-  
national financial secretary; John  
Rader, international corresponding  
secretary; Joseph Obergettel, inter-  
national recording secretary; Al-  
bert J. Kugler, international or-  
ganizer.

International Headquarters, 2347-49-51  
Vine Street, Cincinnati, O. Tele-  
phone, local and long distance,  
Avon 2678.

Aug. 16, 1917.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The National Food Control Bill has  
passed both houses of Congress, and  
has been signed by the President, and  
become a law. One of the provisions  
of the bill prohibits the manufacture  
of whiskey or alcohol for beverage  
purposes.

Brother Joseph Dehan of the Cigar-  
makers International Union, Brother  
Milton Snelling of the Stationary En-  
gineers and Brother Martin McGraw  
and myself of the Brewery Workers  
International Union, presented pro-  
tests against prohibition, from organ-  
izations aggregating over 2,000,000  
members, to the President of the  
United States, to the Speaker of the  
House and to the Senate.

The President of the United States  
with his Cabinet, realized that beer  
and light wines should not be taken  
away from the people of the United  
States, and that in fact these hygienic  
beverages are served today to the  
soldiers at the front by all warring  
nations.

The prohibition fanatics, however,  
became more and more immediately threat-  
ened, not only the President, but  
every public man in Washington, al-  
lied themselves with the most power-  
ful lobbies of the corporations op-  
posed to the Food Control Bill, and  
forced as a retaliation a constitutional  
prohibition amendment through the  
Senate.

This measure will come up in the  
(Continued on page six, column one)



On the Isonzo front

Exerting great pressure against the Italian troops, the Austro-German  
forces have retaken Gorizia, recrossed the Isonzo and captured the  
Italian town of Cividale

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There does not seem to be much  
exaggeration in the German accounts  
of the defeat of the 2nd Italian  
army on the Isonzo. According to the  
Rome accounts this army gave way  
practically without fighting, surren-  
dering wholesale, and retreating at  
the sight of the enemy. As a result  
Gorizia has been retaken, the Isonzo  
recrossed, and the Italian frontier  
passed in the direction of Cividale.  
The Germans claim 100,000 prisoners  
and 700 guns, which is perfectly pos-  
sible, but the Italian War Office insists  
that all the depots and stores were  
destroyed before the retreat took  
place, and Cividale itself fired before  
the Austrians reached it.

There is, of course, no excuse for  
the rout of the Italians, and General  
Cadorna does not attempt any. It is  
not by any means even sure that large  
forces have been trained for the Rus-  
sian to the Italian border, though  
unquestionably some divisions have  
been. The complete failure of the  
Russians is, of course, one of the most  
discreditable incidents in the cam-  
paign. Had it not been for the break-  
ing of that prong of the pincers when  
the drives of this year began, the war  
might have been over. Now the Ital-  
ian prong has splintered badly, and  
though all this will make no difference  
in the end, it does tend to prolong the  
struggle.

Meantime, in spite of the awful con-  
ditions in Flanders, the Allies there  
are steadily sapping their way to suc-  
cess. An attack by the French and  
Belgians, on Saturday, in the direction  
of Merckem on the western borders  
of Houthulst forest, succeeded in bit-  
ting off what is known as the "Merckem  
peninsula," so rendering the German  
(Continued on page two, column two)

## HELP URGED FOR HUNGRY REFUGEES

Relief Committee Welcomes Ap-  
peal Made by President Wil-  
son—Need of Immediate Re-  
lief Is Emphasized

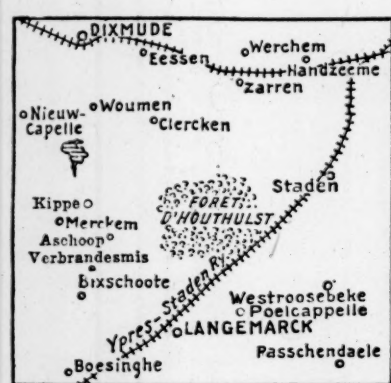
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wil-  
son's appeal, issued in Washington  
today, urging the American people to  
contribute to Armenian and Syrian re-  
lief, is welcomed by the American  
Committee for Armenian and Syrian  
Relief in this city as giving a much  
needed impetus to their campaign for  
funds. The committee feels that the  
American public, now that the cam-  
paign for the second Liberty Loan is  
past, should awaken to its responsi-  
bilities with respect to the suffering  
Armenians and Syrians, and should  
contribute more generously than in  
the past toward this relief work.

To encourage subscriptions in this  
city, Mayor Mitchell has issued a  
proclamation designating Nov. 10 and  
11 as Armenian-Syrian relief days,  
and it is expected that other mayors  
throughout the country will take simi-  
lar steps.

Recent cablegrams emphasize the  
necessity for prompt relief action. A  
cablegram just received from Tabriz  
shows that famine there is increasing,  
with wheat selling at \$6 a bushel.  
Many people are succumbing to hun-  
ger, and many will be unable to with-  
stand the lack of clothes and bedding  
during the cold weather unless help is  
extended to them. There are in that  
district 40,000 Christian refugees and  
as many Kurds. Few refugees are ar-  
riving there now. The previous esti-  
mates were based on half the  
present prices of relief supplies, and  
at least \$500,000 is needed in this  
district at once, besides \$100,000 monthly  
after the larger sum is sent.

A cablegram from Urmiah, Persia,  
via the American Consulate at Tiflis,  
Russia, says that if what the writer  
(Continued on page six, column three)



Houthulst Forest region

Map shows the villages of Kippe, Aschoop  
and Verbrandem, which are in-  
cluded in the so-called "Merckem Pen-  
insula" that has now been cap-  
tured by the allied forces

## POLITICIANS BACK RUSSIA TO FINISH

Conference at Moscow Rejects  
All Thought of Separate  
Peace—Calls for Immediate  
Reorganization of the Army

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—The  
conference of politicians has passed  
two resolutions, the first stating that  
the Russian politicians, despite the  
German naval triumph and the seri-  
ous menace to Petrograd, reject all  
thoughts of treason to the allied cause  
or of a separate peace and expressing  
the conviction that the Russian people  
will be strong enough to pursue the  
war to a conclusion corresponding to  
the Russian interest, honor, and dig-  
nity.

The second resolution instructs the  
conference representatives in the pre-  
liminary Parliament to insist on the  
Government immediately placing the  
activity of political committees  
to exclusively economic duties, re-  
establishing discipline, restoring ev-  
erywhere public order by proclaiming a  
state of war where anarchy is rife, and  
abandoning all dangerous attempts to  
restore the economic life of the coun-  
try on socialistic lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD (Monday)—General  
Alexieff has refused to attend the  
allied conference in Paris and General  
Golovin of the Russian military acad-  
emy has been chosen as Russian mili-  
tary representative in his place. Gen-  
eral Alexieff stated recently that if, on  
the eve of the Paris conference, the  
Russian situation was not such as to  
inspire confidence in Russia's allies,  
he would not attend.

The Soviet lately reconsidered its  
peace program for the allied confer-  
ence. After further examination it  
was decided completely to revise in-  
structions which were declared unsat-  
isfactory. The Cossacks will send  
their own representative to the con-  
ference, namely, Mr. Delitoff, presi-  
dent of the Cossack Alliance.

The Council of Peasants Delegates  
have almost unanimously condemned  
the holding of the district Soviets  
Congress in Petrograd on Nov. 2, on  
the ground of liability of provoking  
civil war on the eve of the Constituent  
Assembly.

The officers of the Petrograd garri-  
son have passed a resolution declar-  
ing the army practically nonexistent  
at present and the officers' authority  
nonexistent. They declare that far  
from the community being able to de-  
fend Russia, the approach of winter,  
subversive army aspirations, and loss  
of all responsibility, will complete the  
country's ruin.

It is time to declare openly, they  
say, that while not renouncing their  
duty they can only answer for them-  
selves, not for their men. Mr. Keren-  
sky has left for the front and the  
(Continued on page two, column seven)

## METHODIST STUDY OF CAMP PROBLEM

Dr. Wareing Deprecates Class  
Separation Which Knights of  
Columbus Distinction Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"I have just re-  
turned from Camp Sherman, Chillicothe,  
O., where I investigated that  
very subject on behalf of the Interna-  
tional Y. M. C. A., on request from the  
New York office," said Dr. E. C. Ware-  
ing, editor of the Western Christian  
Advocate, a leading Methodist Epis-  
copal organ, when a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor called  
upon him for his views in the granting  
of exclusive privileges at cantonments  
to the Knights of Columbus. Dr.  
Wareing, situated as he is, in the  
Western Methodist Book Concern, one  
of the most important centers of Meth-  
odist publication activities, may be  
said to voice sentiments for a large  
Methodist following.

"I went to the selectives' canton-  
ments at Chillicothe on request of Dr.  
N. Rice Best, acting publicity head of  
the International Y. M. C. A.," he ex-  
plained. "I spoke to the boys at the  
Y. M. C. A. huts and am requested  
to return to help in the opening cere-  
monies of the big auditorium of the  
Y. M. C. A. had opportunity to  
study the two activities which have  
sprung up at the camp—that of the  
(Continued on page six, column seven)

## PROJECT TO INVADE BRAZIL REVEALED

Translation of Dispatches Sent  
by von Luxburg Through  
Medium of Swedish Legation  
Indicate Designs of Germany

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dis-  
patches from Rio Janeiro have been  
received here which state that the  
Brazilian foreign minister has made it  
known that translation of dispatches  
sent by Count von Luxburg, through  
the medium of the Swedish legation,  
while the count was German Minister  
to Argentina, has revealed a project  
for a German invasion of Southern  
Brazil.

The dispatches were sent to Wash-  
ington for translation, and a demand  
voiced in the newspapers here that the  
Argentine Government either publish  
the Luxburg dispatches or authorize  
their publication by "a foreign Gov-  
ernment" is understood to refer to the  
United States. The Argentine Gov-  
ernment is being criticized for its silence.  
Various unofficial reports have been  
circulated here this year, relative to  
German activities such as last Feb-  
ruary that bands of armed Germans,  
presumably sailors interned in Argen-  
tina, had crossed the Brazilian border.  
At that time, also, it was stated that  
Carreira de Freitas, a former Brazilian  
deputy, denounced operations carried  
on in Southern Brazil, where there is  
a large German element, in connection  
with the Hamburg colonization  
company.

It was further reported that this  
company purposed to colonize a section  
of Southern Brazil, admitting only  
Germans. In April it was reported  
that Germans in Southern Brazilian  
states were concentrating, and that  
a German insurrection was being  
planned.

Belgian Plea Answered

Committee Recognizes Duty of Nations  
to Loyal War-Stricken People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The follow-  
ing paper, written by His Excellency  
Councillor Ruy Barbosa, and signed  
by himself and Dr. Nilo Pecanha, Bra-  
zil's Minister of Foreign Relations,  
was telegraphed to all the Brazilian  
State governors and to the prefect of  
the Federal District. In the name of  
the relief committee organized by the  
Commercial Association of Rio de Ja-  
neiro, to obtain aid for the starving  
people of Belgium:

"In the name of a committee desig-  
nated by representatives of every so-  
cial and active class in the country  
for the purpose of meeting an appeal  
addressed to our Government by the  
people of Belgium, we have the honor  
to address to you this communication,  
requesting your cooperation to the  
end that Brazil's share in this work  
of Christian charity and human so-  
lidity may correspond in effica-  
ciousness and importance to the po-  
sition which we have taken in the war.  
His Majesty the King of Belgium has  
addressed an appeal to the Brazilian  
(Continued on page six, column five)

## WORK STARTED ON FISH PIER TRACKS

Actual work on a project which is  
expected to reduce the cost of fish  
to the consumer by facilitating its dis-  
tribution, began this morning, when  
Harry B. Endicott, chairman of the  
Massachusetts Committee on Public  
Safety and State Food Administrator  
for Massachusetts, and James J.  
Phelan, chairman of the subcommittee  
on fish and poultry of the Massachu-  
setts Food Conservation Committee,  
became momentary laborers and  
turned the first earth for the laying  
of car tracks between Summer Street  
extension and the South Boston Fish  
Pier.

"Practical educational institutions  
will be stronger and freer, if they can-  
not fall back on help from the public  
treasury. Just as the church is the  
better off when wholly independent of  
the State, so a college grows vigorous  
and great, when it knows that its fu-  
ture depends wholly upon the good  
work it does, the good will of the com-  
munity, and the love and loyalty of  
its sons. The mere idea that, as a last  
resort, state money may be had, is  
weakening and demoralizing, eating at  
the very heart of esprit de corps.

"The fact is that our higher educa-  
tional system in this old State is be-  
yond any need of state help. By this  
amendment the State simply freezes  
into the Constitution a fact, which the  
evolutionary process has already  
brought about. The State still encour-  
ages educational institutions by tax-  
exemption and loving care and favor,  
and always will.

The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D. D.,  
pastor of the First Church of New  
Cambridge, preached on the opportunity  
(Continued on page four, column four)

## ALLIES TO STAND BY ITALY IN WAR

LONDON, England (Monday)—"The  
Allies will stand by Italy to a finish,"  
declared General Smuts at a luncheon  
here today.

GERMAN LECTURE PROHIBITED

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—  
Maximilian Harden's lecture in Ber-  
lin, scheduled for Saturday, was pro-  
hibited.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES THE NAVY

LONDON, England (Monday)—Thir-  
teen million men have crossed and re-  
crossed the seas during the three years  
of the war—and only 3500 of these  
have been lost. Mr. Lloyd George told  
the House of Commons this afternoon  
in praising the work of the navy.

"The navy has also safeguarded the  
transportation of 25,000,000 tons of  
explosives and 51,000,000 tons of coal,"  
the Prime Minister added. "The navy  
is the anchor of the allied cause; if  
it loses its grip, the hopes of the Al-  
liance are shattered."

Mr. Lloyd George moved the thanks  
of Parliament to the fighting forces.  
A great crowd assembled in the  
galleries and there was a big atten-  
dance on the floor for the Prime Min-  
ister's speech. Mr. Lloyd George  
warmly praised Sir Douglas Haig and  
General Maude, British commander-in-  
chief of the Mesopotamian forces, for  
their work and paid enthusiastic praise  
to the Dominion forces of the Empire.

## ANTI-AMERICAN BROUGHT TO FRONT

Many Meetings on Prohibition of  
Public Funds for Private In-  
stitutions to Feature Last Week  
of Political Campaign

Meetings conducted in various parts  
of the State of Massachusetts by the  
proponents and by the opponents of  
the anti-aid constitutional amendment  
which the voters of the Commonwealth  
must accept or reject at the polls one  
week from Tuesday are a feature of  
the state political campaign as it  
enters upon its final week.

The anti-aid amendment was the  
subject of sermons and addresses in  
numerous Protestant and Roman Cath-  
olic churches yesterday, the Prot-  
estants favoring and the Roman Catholics  
opposing the proposed amendment to  
extend the scope of the constitutional  
section prohibiting public appropri-  
ations for sectarian purposes. A  
lengthy statement in opposition to the  
amendment was made by Cardinal  
O'Connell at the semiannual conven-  
tion of Roman Catholic societies of  
the Boston archdiocese in St. Alphonse  
Hall, Roxbury.

Members of the committee for ratifi-  
cation of the anti-aid amendment, which  
is composed of some of the Consti-  
tutional Convention delegates who  
voted for the anti-aid amendment, sta-  
tioned today that they have under con-  
sideration a public reply to Cardinal  
O'Connell's speech.

It was said at the committee's head-  
quarters, 810 Tremont Building, that  
there has been a large increase in call-  
ers at the office offering volunteer  
service in distributing anti-aid litera-  
ture.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of New-  
ton, leader of the anti-aid forces in the  
Constitutional Convention, spoke in  
behalf of the amendment at a public  
forum meeting in North Adams last  
night. He characterized the argu-  
ment that the anti-aid amendment dis-  
courage education as the weakest one  
put forth by the opponents.

Continuing, he said:  
"No college or university is now re-  
ceiving money from the State and so  
none is cut off. The Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology and Worcester  
Polytechnic are guaranteed all that  
the State has contracted to pay them,  
and they want no more. One textile  
school has already become a state  
city institution, and the other two  
may do the same, or, better, could be  
endowed by the wealthy manufacturers  
who established them. A few small  
institutions in the little towns, which  
are now receiving public money prob-  
ably against the terms of the present  
eighteenth amendment, are unfortu-  
nately cut off, but most of them could  
become town schools, if they would.  
A new policy always entails some  
hardships, but, in this case, they are  
reduced to a minimum."

"Practical educational institutions  
will be stronger and freer, if they can-  
not fall back on help from the public  
treasury. Just as the church is the  
better off when wholly independent of  
the State, so a college grows vigorous  
and great, when it knows that its fu-  
ture depends wholly upon the good  
work it does, the good will of the com-  
munity, and the love and loyalty of  
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resort, state money may be had, is  
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tional system in this old State is be-  
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amendment the State simply freezes  
into the Constitution a fact, which the  
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## SPAIN CONFRONTS POLITICAL CRISIS; CABINET RESIGNS

State Faces Most Difficult Prob-  
lem in Modern History—Need  
Seen for Retention of Senor  
Dato in Premiership

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Despite  
characteristic optimism and courage  
to the eleventh hour, Senor Eduardo  
Dato has resigned and the Count de  
Romanones, Senor Garcia Prieto, Senor  
Villaverde, and others have been  
immediately consulted, but never in  
modern history has the State been  
faced with such an intensely difficult  
problem as at this moment and there  
is a strong general feeling that if  
a complete upheaval is to be avoided  
and something worse than chaos pos-  
sessed, Senor Dato must meantime  
remain, but whether he can do so or  
will consent is doubtful.

The crisis was not unexpected, but it  
has occurred simultaneously with  
critical developments represented by  
the agitation of the military juntas and  
parliamentary assemblies and the case  
seems desperate. Senor Dato insisted  
to the last that no crisis was pending  
and he had the situation in hand. This  
is considered by many to have been  
very unwise. He still has the confi-  
dence and support of other ministers,  
but the forces surging up against the  
Government from outside have been  
formidable and threatening.

For weeks past the chief govern-  
mental newspaper has been proclaim-  
ing strength and solidarity and national  
and foreign confidence in the  
Dato Cabinet. Foreign newspapers'  
comments supporting these statements  
have been reproduced, but none of  
the better informed criticisms. Mani-  
fest absurdities by some foreign cor-  
respondents in Spain upon the  
strength of the Administration have  
also been reproduced.

The Christian Science Monitor  
cables have consistently indicated the  
truth and doubts, although Senor  
Dato's courage, sincerity and splendid  
intention have never been in question.  
He faced an almost hopeless task when  
he followed the short-lived Garcia  
Prieto Cabinet and has performed  
almost miracles in steadfastness and  
perseverance. Only a couple of days  
before he resigned he said, "everybody  
knows we accepted office for love of  
King and country. We have decided  
not to abandon power merely to please  
our opponents. We maintain that our  
only judge is public opinion. General  
elections will soon be upon us and  
they will show whether or not we  
have the confidence of the country."

Again on the eve of his resignation  
he held a Cabinet meeting at his house  
when the situation was anxiously  
surveyed and subsequently reiterated  
his confidence, declaring that good  
sense would prevail in the councils of  
military juntas and reactionary ele-  
ments and no crisis in the Cabinet was  
pending. He considered that he was  
fulfilling a duty toward his consci-  
ence, King and country and the confi-  
dence of the Crown which had never  
failed him would still not do so.

Public opinion, Senor Dato said, had  
supported him in many crises and  
would continue to do so, and he  
reproached those newspapers which  
had conducted what he considered to  
be a disloyal campaign, tending to dis-  
credit him and to create an artificial  
agitation.

Finally, he said, the Cabinet were  
studying the military problem with  
the greatest care and hoped to find a  
solution.

Almost immediately afterward he  
was overwhelmed by circumstances  
and was obliged to resign. Several  
newspapers that had supported him  
considered that toward the end he was  
making a mistake with his optimism  
and they were freely calling for his  
resignation. He would probably have  
abandoned office sooner if this one had  
been in the nature of other political  
crises and a smooth Liberal succession  
on what is known as the rotary plan  
had been assured.

But the military juntas loudly de-  
clare that this rotary system must be  
ended finally, and in any case it is  
nearly impossible to make it work at  
present. The Liberal forces are hope-  
lessly divided. Count de Romanones  
is working up a new and reformed  
Liberal party with great ideals and a  
strong leaning toward the better ele-  
ments of the Left, but it is not pre-  
pared for power now. The Garcia  
Prieto Liberal ring had its turn just  
before the Dato Government came in  
and is not ready for another, besides  
being on bad terms with the army. Of  
mere party alternatives there is hardly  
anything left except the Government  
formed by Senor Maura, the old Con-  
servative leader.

Whatever are Senor Maura's views,  
and he is known to desire power, it is  
practically certain that the country,  
the army juntas and the strong re-  
forming elements now at work would  
not stand him with his weak compro-  
mises and reactionary tendencies for a  
single day.

The Dato government handled the  
recent revolutionary strike admirably  
and in the only possible way by an un-  
swerving and implacable display of  
strength, but the severe repressive  
measures have left their mark, mani-  
festly increasing governmental toler-  
ance towards the members of the par-  
liamentary assembly who, at first when  
they threatened to establish a new  
Cortes at Barcelona, were pursued by  
the utmost suppressive rigor. But it  
is evident now that these deputy and  
senator reformists are increasing their  
power and influence and all the more



so far having moderated their demands, while in relation to some fundamentals it appears they are out for the same objects as the army junta. The army after all is attached to some of the reactionary elements.

The Government finally authorized the members of the committee of the Chamber to discuss "economic and administrative affairs." The opening of such a series of meetings was arranged, curiously enough, for today.

The president of the military junta has made a statement summarizing the demands. He declares: "All we demand is that we shall be well governed without bellicose enterprises. We want for interior peace which assures progress. It is untrue there are differences within the army, for 9000 officers give their assistance and respect to the central junta of defense. Our aspirations are these: We demand an end of that favoritism dominant in the army today. We want morality and justice, that it should be respected and defended."

It is noteworthy that the army has announced itself specially opposed to the attitude and policy of the Minister of Interior, Sr. Sanchez Guerra, also that the King recently conferred a high decoration upon Sr. Guerra for his handling of the revolutionary strike, while La Epoca is running a five-peso public subscription fund for a testimonial to him.

The Government's food failure, the serious coal shortage, the transport question, the ever increasing demonstrations of the fact that Spain cannot be quite independent of the war, the harassing tactics of Germanophiles and the bad impression caused by governmental and official weakness regarding the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz—these and others are among the chief factors in the present situation.

No direct war question is on the surface, although a strong section of the parliamentary assembly is for breaking relations with Germany, especially as evidence is accumulating of German machinations in Spanish Morocco. Also it is felt that Spain may risk losing touch with Latin America.

The situation is full of the greatest possibilities, and literally anything may happen. There is a strong feeling that only a national government or the continuation of the Dato Ministry can hold the surging forces in check, and that perhaps not for long.

Saturday—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. It is stated that the King inquired of Sr. Dato whether the moment had not arrived to consult the political leaders. Sr. Dato then informed the King that he could not remain in office without his full confidence, and tendered his resignation, emphasizing, however, that the Conservative Party would fully support the new Government. The Government supported the Prime Minister and in the afternoon the King ended the usual negotiations with politicians.

## BRITAIN HEARS OF AMERICAN TROOPS

LONDON, England (Monday)—News that the American troops had fired their first shot of the war on the western front took the place of honor in the Sunday papers with the first American official statement from Paris. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the American congressmen who are here. They said it would carry profound satisfaction to the people of America.

Telling of the event, the correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch says: "The Allies are extremely fortunate in having American troops take a place in the line at a comparatively quiet time of the year. During the winter they will have ample opportunity of mastering the intricacies of trench warfare which never can be taught satisfactorily behind the lines. Within four or five months they should become seasoned troops and the Allies confidently look to a great display when they 'go over the top.'"

PARIS, France (Monday)—The first American communication announcing the presence of American troops in the trenches on the battle front, to which Foreign Minister Barthou made reference Thursday night, was printed prominently in all the morning newspapers on Sunday. The newspapers in editorial articles express joy over the announcement.

## BRITISH AND GERMAN DESTROYERS IN CLASH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An Admiralty statement issued yesterday says: "Six British and French torpedo boat destroyers patrolling off the Belgian coast on Saturday afternoon sighted and attacked three German torpedo boat destroyers and 17 airplanes. Two direct hits were obtained on one of the enemy destroyers, which immediately retired under the protection of their land batteries."

The airplane formation was not broken by the fire of the anti-aircraft guns on our destroyers. Each of the airplanes dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which suffered no damage, aside from two men being slightly wounded.

## PRINCE CHRISTIAN PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Prince Christian passed away last evening in London. Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who for many years has held the position of High Steward of Windsor and Chief Ranger of the Park, was married in 1866 to the Princess Helena, a daughter of Queen Victoria. When changes were made in the titles of the British royal family, last June, the family of Prince Christian dropped the name of Schleswig-Holstein.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

hold on the forest a little more difficult. How difficult the hold all along this line is becoming may be seen in the semi-official comments of Major Morant, in the Berlin Deutsche Tages Zeitung, Major Morant is now carefully explaining that the Dismude-Warnton line has become untenable, and that the Germans will have to retire from it. This is by way of insisting on the fact that the Allies will be no nearer their objective on this account.

### The Attack on Italy

Was Foreseen by Allies, but Weight of Offensive a Surprise

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The military situation, especially on the Italian front, has become critical, and published comment reveals anxiety that the western Allies shall do everything necessary to prevent Italy going the way of Serbia in the autumn of 1915 and Rumania in the autumn of 1916. While the Austro-German thrust was to the general public a bolt from the clear sky, the possibility had been envisaged by the Italian and other allied general staffs, though the weight of the thrust apparently caused surprise. In the spring there was evidence of German plans to attack Italy, referred to in The Christian Science Monitor at the time, rumors as to a possible attack on France through Switzerland. For various reasons, Germany apparently waited to see how the new Hindenburg tactics would succeed in the West, and now, as during the past two autumns, is undertaking efforts to redeem the general situation, political and military, by concentrated attack at the most favorable point with the advantage still left to her of interior lines.

Various explanations are advanced for choice of Italy, including the theory that Germany wishes to scatter the western allies, reserves to second army, thereby destroying their plans for next year in the West. The Kaiser's visit to Sofia and Constantinople on this assumption is attributed to a desire to set Bulgaria going against General Sarraïl with Salonika as a reward and Turkey going against Baghdad or Egypt.

Nothing further has been heard of the strong Turkish force under Gen. von Falkenhayn reported concentrating lately at Aleppo. Germany is apparently relying on the weather or Flanders mud and, possibly on "pill boxes," in the West, on Russian disintegration in the East. She has concentrated 300,000 Austro-German troops from the Russo-Rumanian front with corresponding artillery and aircraft against Italy. The turning of the Italian left and the forcing of the hills on the upper Isonzo constitutes, ultimately, a threat to Udine and to the communications of the Italian army invading Austria and lately menacing Trieste. Special attention concerns itself with whether Gen. Cadorna can reply as he did Austria's Trentino offensive, whether Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain can strike blows sufficiently heavy to relieve the pressure on Italy, whether there is any chance of a counter by Russia in Galicia, and whether direct help will be necessary for Italy, and how soon it can be provided.

As it is, British batteries are reported in the thick of the fighting. General Petain's remarkable victory opening way to Laon and Sir Douglas Haig's advance inside the forest of Houthulst, the capture of which is precedent to capturing the remainder of the ridge, encourages public opinion here. At the same time it awakes Sir Eric Geddes' speech in the House of Commons this week with some impatience, of which the most remarkable symptom is the Daily Mail's attack on Admiral Jellicoe. There are again signs in the press of a desire for a greater naval offensiveness, roused partly by the apparent inability to assist Russia in the Baltic and by the success of the German raid on convoyed neutral ships in the North Sea.

### Activity in Meuse Sector

PARIS, France (Monday)—Violent fighting in the Meuse sector was reported in today's official statement. After a heavy bombardment on the right bank of the river, around La Chaume wood and Bezonvaux, the Germans attacked and succeeded in gaining a footing on about 500 yards of advanced French lines north of Cauciers wood. A counter-attack, the Germans were repulsed, took the greater portion of this gain. Heavy artillery fire was reported from north of Drabank (Belgium) and on the Aisne front around Vaudesson and Hurbise.

### Peninsula Evacuated

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Evacuation by the Germans of Werder Peninsula was formally announced in today's war office statement.

### Great Raiding Activity

LONDON, England (Monday)—Great raiding activity of British and Belgian troops in Flanders was reported in today's official statement. "Opposite Warneton we raided the enemy at night," Sir Douglas Haig reported. "In the neighborhood of Reutel hostile reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. North of Merchem a Belgian patrol captured a German post of 21 men yesterday. North of Dixmude a successful Belgian raid brought back 23 prisoners and a machine gun."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report issued on Sunday night follows: "In Flanders there was lively artillery activity near Dixmude and at Houthulst Wood. At the Olse-Aisne

Canal near Flain there were local engagements. In the East nothing of importance occurred.

The Italian second and third armies are in retreat toward the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated.

An earlier announcement follows: "Rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo again brought entire success on Saturday. The Italian forces which sought to prevent our divisions from emerging from the mountains were thrown back by powerful thrusts. In the evening German troops forced their way into the burning town of Clivade, the first town in point of position in the plain."

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is wavering. Our troops are pressing forward on the whole line. Gorizia, the much disputed town in the Isonzo battles, was taken early this morning by Austro-Hungarian divisions.

The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 80,000, and the number of guns to more than 600.

Western theater of war, army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the firing of the artillery along the Yser lowlands was more intense than previously, especially near Dixmude. Between Blancart and the Menin-Ypres road, the artillery fire increased at times to great violence. In the morning the enemy troops again attacked at the point of their shallow penetration southwest of Houthulst Wood, without gaining greater advantages than on previous days.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: At the Olse-Aisne Canal there was an increase in the activity of the artillery near Brancourt and Anizy-le-Chateau. In the afternoon strong French forces pressed forward, deeply echeloned, against our lines on the Chemin des Dames, east of Flaila, and northwest of Braye.

Everywhere they were repulsed sanguinarily. Near Souain, Tahure and Mesnil, in Champagne, our thrusting troops carried through enterprises successfully. On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French maintained a strong fire on the trenches recently won by us in Chaume Wood.

Eastern theater of war: There were no large military operations.

Sunday—The German official report issued yesterday reads:

The operation prepared under the personal supreme leadership of His Apostolic Majesty Emperor Charles of Austria, King of Hungary, against the main force of the Italian army, developing with the collaboration of the incomparable thrusting power of the German troops which are advancing shoulder to shoulder with their brave brothers-in-arms to battle on the Isonzo, has achieved great successes. The second Italian army is defeated.

Favored by good weather, German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, breaking the resistance of the enemy forces many times, pressed forward irresistibly over heights and through the valleys. The steep mountain ridge of Stol was captured by the royal and imperial twenty-second rifle division. The strongly fortified summit of Monte Matijur, 1641 meters high, fell on Thursday morning, 23 hours after the beginning of our attack at Tolmino.

Thanks are due to the outstanding activity of Lieutenant Schnieper, who with four companies of the Fifty-third Upper Silesian Infantry Regiment, stormed strong Italian points of support. The achievements in battle and marching of all our troops which are pressing toward the Italian plain through the spine of the Julian Alps are above all praise.

The number of prisoners has increased to 60,000, and the captured guns to 450. Inestimable quantities of war materials are yet to be saved from the captured Italian positions. Twenty-six airplanes have been brought down in the last two days.

The Italian front is shaking as far as Wippach. On the Carso Plateau the enemy forces are holding their positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Sunday)—The Turkish official report issued on Saturday reads:

Following a British advance in the direction of Kizil-Robat (northwest of Baghdad) our advanced troops retired north of the Dila in accordance with orders.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report made public on Sunday reads: Bombs were dropped on Friday night by the naval air service on the Lichtervelde railway junction, direct hits causing a heavy explosion, followed by numerous smaller ones. The Thourout railway junction also was attacked, bombs falling close to a moving train, which stopped immediately, a large explosion being observed. The Cortemarck railway junction was also bombed.

On Saturday afternoon bombing raids were carried out on the Sparrapeloek airfield, the Enger airfield and the Ostend-Thourout railway line south of Engel.

A great number of patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven down out of control, one of them falling into the sea. All of our machines returned safely.

Saturday—The Canadians repulsed yesterday two heavy counter-attacks against the British morning gains south and west of Passchendaele, taking prisoners, the ground being consolidated during the night without interference. British progress west of Passchendaele, with the capture of 18 machine-guns, is also reported in this morning's communiqué.

An official statement on aviation issued tonight says British airplanes, flying at a low altitude, fired 10,000 rounds on hostile troops repairing wire entanglements, on the enemy horse and mechanical transports and on enemy infantry. Two British machines flew down the main street of a town at the level of the housetops, firing at bodies of troops. The number of German prisoners

captured since yesterday morning in Belgium exceeds 1100, including 300 taken by the French.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says: In Belgium we continued to make progress on our left, at the Laighem Peninsula, and reduced a number of small islands held by the enemy forces. The number of prisoners taken since Saturday exceeds 200.

On the Aisne front there was intermittent artillery fighting, which was very lively in the region of Hurbise. In Champagne we repulsed an enemy attack in the sector of Maisons. We penetrated a German trench south of Forges brook, on the left bank of the Meuse, and brought back prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Sunday—The French official statement, issued on Saturday, reads:

In Belgium our attack, begun at 5:15 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude. Our troops captured all the German positions on a front of four kilometers, and a mean depth of two kilometers, despite stubborn resistance by the enemy troops, who suffered very heavy losses.

On the right we reached the western outskirts of Houthulst Forest and captured the villages of Verbrandesmi, Aschhoop, Mercken and Kippe, as well as a great number of strongly fortified farms. We took about 100 prisoners.

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy artillery. We made new progress before the Chevigny spur and further east occupied the Froldmont farm.

There was lively artillery fighting during the day in the region of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Eastern Theater, Oct. 26—The British carried out a raid in the Struma valley south of Seres, capturing a machine gun and bringing back 60 prisoners, including two officers. The Bulgarians left 60 men who had fallen on the ground.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Yesterday's official report says:

The failure to resist on the part of some units forming our second army, which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy forces, allowed the Austro-German chief of the army to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfill its duty.

The official report issued on Saturday says: After having crossed our boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley, the enemy troops are attempting to reach an opening on the plains.

On the Carso the hostile effort is increasing. Strong offensive thrusts by the enemy forces were repulsed by our troops.

The town of Clivade lies on the River Natone, some nine miles northeast of the important railway junction of Udine in the foothills of the Julian Alps. It is a place of some 5000 inhabitants and beyond it stretch the plains of Northern Italy.

ALSAACE-LORRAINE IS CALLED ONLY ISSUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Only France's determination to recover Alsace-Lorraine stands in the way of an immediate ending of the war, the Vorwaerts thinks.

"The latest proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies," the Socialist organ declares, "confirm Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's interpretation that there is no issue prevailing outside that of Alsace-Lorraine, regarding which a complete understanding is impossible. Germany, under present circumstances, cannot surrender Alsace-Lorraine. No one in Germany is even thinking of making France a present of the two provinces, and it would seem the French do not want them in the form of a gift."

"They demand Alsace-Lorraine as a symbol of their victory over the Germans, not a victory of successful defense and complete self-preservation, which they might have today, but a victory of conquest, a victory so complete that the defeated party would be forced to accept terms equivalent to abject humiliation."

"To achieve this victory the French want to continue the war. France wants to permit more Frenchmen to die in order that Germans may become French citizens. Not only does it want to sacrifice Frenchmen, but also Russians, Englishmen, Italians, Belgians, Serbians, Rumanians and Portuguese. All mankind is to be hurled into the yawning jaws of hell because of this one issue of Alsace-Lorraine. The French Government so wills it, and we are sorry to say we cannot prevent it."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Search has been made every day for traces of the Zeppelin which disappeared over the Mediterranean on Saturday, Oct. 20, but without result. The Zeppelin was apparently lost to view at 6:35 in the evening, about 45 miles south of Hyeres Islands. The pursuing airman stated that they saw the Zeppelin descending nose downwards toward the sea.

### ZEPPELIN DISAPPEARS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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## LIBERTY LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

Officials Believe Totals Will Approach \$6,000,000,000—Loyalty of People Overcomes Every Obstacle Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second Liberty Loan has passed the maximum quota of \$5,000,000,000, and officials strongly believe that final returns from all sections of the country will bring the total close to \$6,000,000,000. At the outset of the campaign, government officials had many obstacles to contend with, all of which seriously threatened the success of the campaign. In some sections there appeared to be a general apathy. In others there was overconfidence. Again, various schemes were engineered by German agents and propagandists to make the loan unpopular. In spite of all these obstacles, government officials, aided by 2,000,000 volunteer workers throughout the country, succeeded not only in raising the allotted \$5,000,000,000 but subscriptions aggregating over \$5,000,000,000, the maximum amount hoped for.

Treasury officials have announced that the final figures of the second Liberty Loan will be given out Nov. 1. The United States Government raised only \$3,000,000,000 through the sale of bonds during the Civil War. Continuing the ratio, the country can raise \$74,000,000,000 in this way without causing financial disaster. The exact amount of the oversubscription to the huge loan has not yet been figured.

Under an avalanche of last day subscriptions, the federal reserve banks on Saturday night were struggling to form an estimate of the grand total. It is probable that it will be several days before they will be able to announce exactly to what the subscriptions amounted.

It is estimated that more than 3,000,000 persons subscribed to the second Liberty Loan. Officials admitted, however, that in the final count the individual subscriptions may run as high as 10,000,000.

Of the 12 federal reserve districts, seven have passed their minimum allotments, and several of them undoubtedly have passed the maximum allotments.

While the Treasury's tabulated returns on Saturday night, based on estimates received from reserve banks, gave a total of \$4,555,000,000, it was admitted that this was an underestimate. Subscribers were standing in line in hundreds of cities at the hour the tabulation was made. The 26,000 banks throughout the country were swamped with unreported subscriptions.

The moral effect of the unity of America, typified by the spontaneity and the enthusiasm of the national response to the great Liberty Loan, is pointed out to be of vast and far-reaching consequence, at a time when Germany has just floated her seventh bond issue, completely draining her national resources and launching the nation on the verge of financial ruin.

Germany, it is pointed out, has issued paper money, worthless and inflated, for so long that economists say unreservedly the floating of one more loan will completely bankrupt the nation.

The worthless paper money which now completely swamps German financial circles is being repaid to the Government in exchange for the recently issued German bonds. The German nation has incurred a national debt of \$20,000,000,000, and this year has been endeavoring to raise money to pay the interest on this enormous debt. Following this the seventh war loan was authorized. On the other hand, in a people of the United States, in a remarkably short period of time, have raised approximately \$5,000,000,000.

The spontaneity of the second response of the American people to the Liberty Loan is considered to be a more effective blow against Germany than the loss of several battles, the sinking of numerous submarines, or, as effective, morally, as General Haig's offensive. The German people, already discouraged by the turn of battle and the general economic depression, are confronted by the undivided front of a solidified America, responsive to the slightest needs of the nation.

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement, relative to the success of the loan: "It is a great honor to be able to announce to the American people that the second Liberty Loan is an overwhelming success. It has been greatly oversubscribed. The extent of the splendid oversubscription of \$3,000,000,000 issue cannot be definitely stated now, because full reports have not yet been received. It will be several days before final figures can be given. The patriotic people of America, men and women alike, have responded generously and nobly to the call of their Government to support and sustain the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Republic. The challenge of the German Kaiser has been answered by the free people of America in unmistakable terms."

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in Flanders will be a catastrophic failure. He prepares his customary alibi for a reverse on the Aisne front by attributing to the French the intention of driving beyond Laon and upon Maubeuge and Brussels, and will claim a German victory when the French stop short of this goal.

Captain von Salzmann, military critic of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, who is usually poorer informed than Major Morant, discusses in an article, obviously written in ignorance of the actual situation, the great importance of the region already lost and the strength of the German position.

Saturday—Mr. Kerensky has declared in the Provisional Parliament that the evacuation of Petrograd is not an urgent question, that it will, if it happens, be due to food and fuel questions, and will only be undertaken if the highest state interests dictate such a step. There was no thought of not defending Petrograd, he emphasized, or of surrendering it, even provisionally to the enemy.

At the politicians' conference at Moscow, General Brusiloff and Ruskay deplored the disintegration of the army and the increasing difficulty of relations between the officers and men, declaring the reestablishment of discipline improbable while the present system of military commissioners' committees remained.

General Kaledin is the Cossack candidate for the Constituent Assembly.

Apprehensions are expressed in the press as to the German intentions regarding Finland and the possible severance of connection with Sweden.

## REPORTS FROM 227 BANKS ARE MISSING

(Continued from page one)

of \$300 for every man, woman and child in this district.

Subscriptions amounting to \$22,050 are announced by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, as the result of its campaign last week.

Many of the communities of New England went over their maximum allotments while others failed to reach their minimum.

Practically every profession and trade was organized to carry on the campaign and on the last day of the drive, many of them doubled their subscriptions up to that time. The Boston Chamber of Commerce tradesmen aimed at \$1,000,000, but when all the subscriptions were counted the figure stood at \$2,148,600. The Boston Fish Pier drive for \$100,000 ended with about \$265,000, and the United States Customs and Appraisers Stores men, aiming at \$100,000, raised at least twice that amount. These instances are typical of similar campaigns throughout New England.

The schools and colleges, for boys and girls, took up the campaign with determination. Tufts and Jackson colleges, in a three-day campaign raised \$10,000 worth of subscriptions.

Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of New England, issued a statement Saturday night, complimenting the various organizations which helped to make the loan a success, saying in part:

"New England has again responded magnificently in giving her support to the Government. Her share of the second loan is a success in every sense of the word. Her allotment has been very heavily oversubscribed. While it will be impossible for a few days to give final official total for the district or for the separate states, cities and towns, it is clear that New England has risen to a man, and has proved by the pledge of her wealth to the nation that nowhere has been felt more intensely the duty of giving aid without limit to the fighting forces in this time of crisis."

"Even more completely than in raising of the first Liberty Loan have the people proved their realization that the country is at war, and have shown that they are ready to provide the money which must be needed to carry on the war. It has been a demonstration of patriotism and whole-hearted endeavor that is inspiring."

While no accurate figure is yet available with regard to the number of individual subscriptions, it is a fact that they far exceed those in the first Liberty Loan campaign. In the first drive the total number was 970,779. On Saturday morning 1,247,300 buttons had already been given out. This number was considerably increased during the day.

### RADICAL SOCIALIST DECISIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Radical Socialist Congress today adopted resolutions urging that the sole conduct of the war should be entrusted to the high command, and requirements the Government should carry out, demanding more energetic conduct of the war and the distribution of the common allied forces, so as to harmonize military development with economic needs, and demanding measures to hasten victory which should assure the return of Alsace-Lorraine and necessary penalties, guarantees and reparation.

### RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Air squadrons of the Entente raided industrial districts in Lorraine and Luxemburg on the night of Oct. 24-25, according to an official statement today. Five persons were killed and four injured at Esch, while one was killed and six injured at Saarbrücken. "No military damage was done," the statement says, "the material damage was insignificant. Four airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire or forced to descend."

### ENEMY LINES RAIDED

LONDON, England (Monday)—Many tons of bombs were dropped on German military points behind the enemy lines on Saturday night and Sunday by British seaplanes, an Admiralty statement announced today. "We bombed Engel and St. Denis Western aerodromes with many tons of bombs which fell close to the sheds," the statement said. "The railway line and railway junctions at Cortemarck, and Lickervelle were attacked with two tons of bombs. One of our machines has not returned."

On Saturday afternoon Varsenacere aerodrome was bombed, with direct hits at the sheds; also Stahlingbrugge station, near Bruges. During numerous patrols an enemy machine was shot down, crashing to earth."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Warsaw telegram states that the Polish State Council was inaugurated on Saturday, and will issue a manifesto to the people shortly.

## POLITICIANS BACK RUSSIA TO FINISH

(Continued from page one)

newspapers announce a plan for reorganizing the army on the basis of separate nationalities and the proclamation of martial law in many districts and towns.

Saturday—Mr. Kerensky has declared in the Provisional Parliament that the evacuation of Petrograd is not an urgent question, that it will, if it happens, be due



GERMANY BLAMED  
FOR STARTING WAR

Conclusions Drawn From Information in France Show German Chancellor's Telegram Made 'Catastrophe Inevitable'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The subject of war responsibility has formed the gist of some statements appearing in Le Temps, to which a reply has been made by Count Pourtales, former German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, in the Basler Nachrichten. In a subsequent issue of the French Journal, the conclusions to be drawn from the information published by the Temps, and the Ambassador's reply, form the subject of an editorial in which the attention of the Reichstag is called to the fact that "on July 29, 1914, a telegram from the German Chancellor rendered the catastrophe (of the war) inevitable."

In the Temps of Sept. 13 appeared, under the heading "War Responsibility," the following statement: "We are in a position, owing to information received from Petrograd, to define in what circumstances the general mobilization of the Russian army began during the last days of July, 1914. At the moment when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, July 28, Russia had only taken preparatory steps to mobilization in the military districts of Kiev, Odessa, Kazan and Moscow, together with some secret measures taken in Warsaw, Vilna and Petersburg. The secret measures are to be explained by the attitude of Germany, who was rapidly pushing forward her military preparations and who—this impression was confirmed by the conversations between the German Ambassador Pourtales with Sazonoff—was supporting the unbending attitude of Austria. On July 29, Petrograd heard of the bombardment of Belgrade. On the same day M. de Pourtales took decisive action with regard to M. Sazonoff. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the German Ambassador read to the Russian Minister a telegram, signed by Chancellor Bethmann, in which Germany announced her decision to mobilize if Russia did not suspend her preparatory measures, even those which could be taken without involving mobilization. Should Russia not obey, Germany would then attack at once. Immediately after the departure of the German Ambassador, the Tzar telegraphed to M. Sazonoff announcing that he had just received a telegram from William II, the German Emperor, pressing Nicholas II not to allow things to drift into war. M. Sazonoff replied by informing the Tzar of the step which had just been taken by Count Pourtales, and pointed out the contradiction which existed between the two simultaneous manifestations on the part of Germany. The Tzar, justly indignant, authorized his Minister for Foreign Affairs to consult the Minister for War and the chief of the headquarters staff on the subject of the Russian mobilization.

"This conference took place immediately. After having thoroughly examined the situation, the three men agreed that necessary measures should be taken in time to prevent a German attack, and that a partial mobilization was calculated to retard a general mobilization. The result of the deliberation was communicated to the Tzar by telephone, and he replied, also by telephone, that he approved of the dispositions to be taken. Towards 10 o'clock in the evening, the Minister for War telephoned to M. Sazonoff that he had received an order from the Emperor to suspend the general mobilization. This order had been given after the receipt of another telegram from William II, but, on the very next day, alarming information regarding the military preparations of Germany both on land and sea reached the Russian ministers for War and of Marine. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon M. Sazonoff was received by the Tzar, at the Peterhof Palace, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs explained how Germany was systematically refusing all the diplomatic combinations which aimed at the preservation of peace. The Tzar then gave the authorization to proceed with the general mobilization, the order for which was issued that very evening and posted up in the streets on the morning of the 31st.

"Such is the plain statement of facts," comments the Temps. "It is sufficient to show that the Russian mobilization was provoked by a threat on the part of Germany. It also leads to the conclusion that William II was endeavoring to deceive the Tzar in order the more certainly to conquer France and Russia."

In the Basler Nachrichten of Sept. 21 appeared a reply from Count Pourtales to the Temps statement. "Contrary to the affirmations of the Temps, it was not on July 29, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but only on July 29, at 7 o'clock in the evening, that Pourtales communicated to M. Sazonoff the telegram of the Chancellor, in which the German Government informed the Russian Government that it would mobilize should Russia not immediately suspend her military preparations. On that same day, in a conversation which took place between 12 and 1 o'clock, M. Sazonoff had already made it known that Russia had decided to mobilize against Austria. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the other hand, took place the famous conversation between General Januskevitch and the German Minister attached. When at 7 o'clock in the evening, Count Pourtales handed in the telegram from von Bethmann-Hollweg, he pointed out to M. Sazonoff that the telegram implied no threat."

RELICS OF GARIBALDI  
EXHIBITED IN MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The exhibition of Garibaldian relics recently opened in Milan contains objects of interest connected with all the chief episodes in the career of the great Italian leader, and so may be said to form a record of the history of the struggle for Italian liberty and unity. The exhibits are arranged chronologically. The first room contains memorials of the 10 years spent by Garibaldi in South America, when, after taking part in the Genoa rising in 1834, the first of the many revolts in which his name was to be associated, he was obliged to flee from the country. Much of the knowledge of guerrilla warfare of which Garibaldi afterwards made such good use was gained in South America, and the exhibition contains the banner of the Italian legion who followed him so devotedly in the war between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. In 1848 Garibaldi returned to Italy, and the exhibition contains many records, in the shape of pictures, manuscripts, photographs, medals, arms and uniforms of his subsequent career and also of that of other Italian patriots with whom he was associated. It would have been interesting, on account of his early association with Garibaldi, if Signor Carcano, the Minister for Public Instruction, had been able to fulfill his wish of being present at the opening of the exhibition on the anniversary of the 20th of September.

In the speech made on that occasion Commendatore di Benedetti, who came from Rome as the representative of the Commune, recapitulated the chief episodes of Garibaldi's career, and alluded to the well-known statue of the great leader on horseback on the heights of the Janiculum overlooking Rome, awaiting, said the speaker, the coming of the new greatness of Italy.

The Temps is of the opinion that there will be no difficulty in throwing definite light on this point of history, but it goes on to point out that the statement of the German Ambassador does not exactly lighten the responsibility of Germany. "Count Pourtales

says that in the morning of July 29, 1914, he had two conversations with M. Sazonoff. He is thus in agreement with the Russian Orange Book, but, at the same time, in disagreement with the German White Book, which only mentions one Sazonoff-Pourtales conversation on the 29th. The telegram in which the Count de Pourtales tells of this interview is in the White Book, and ends in the following significant manner:

"I added very gravely that, for the moment, my Austro-Serbian question had passed into the background, in the presence of the danger of a European conflagration, and I did all I could to make this danger plain to the Minister. I found it impossible to make M. Sazonoff depart from the idea that Serbia could not now be left in the lurch by Russia."

In diplomatic language this meant that Germany had placed the Russian Minister in the following dilemma: either Russia must abandon the Serbs, or else she would have Germany to deal with. If the rectification published by Count Pourtales in reply to the Temps is to be credited, this conversation took place between 12 and 1 o'clock. The other conversation—the one during which the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonoff the telegram from Chancellor Bethmann—does not even appear in the White Book. But if the German Ambassador went on July 29 between 12 and 1 o'clock to threaten M. Sazonoff with a European war, how did the German military attaché have the audacity to ask the Russian Chief of the Headquarters Staff, two hours later, for explanations as to the military precautions which were being taken by Russia?

"And if the German Ambassador, not satisfied with having made such statements between 12 and 1, returned at 7 o'clock with a telegram from the Chancellor, threatening Russia with a German mobilization, what audacity is today required of the Berlin Government to enable it to pretend that Russian generals were to blame in maintaining their mobilization measures on the night of the 29th or 30th? To how many threats on the part of Germany was Russia supposed to listen, before she took her precautions?"

"It is true," continues the Temps, "that the Count de Pourtales adds that the Bethmann telegram 'implied no threat.' But it is hard to see what would constitute a menace, if to tell the Russian Government that Germany 'would mobilize should Russia not immediately suspend her military preparations,' was not one. Besides, there is a very simple way of judging the decisive 'démarche' taken by the German Ambassador on July 29: it is to publish the Bethmann telegram which the Count de Pourtales handed to M. Sazonoff. The German Government has never allowed that document to see the light of day. Why? Is it not because it is afraid of making it clear that on July 29, 1914, it addressed a kind of ultimatum to Russia?"

In the editorial which the Temps publishes in its issue of Sept. 25 and which it heads with the words: "The Crime of July 29, 1914," it says: "Herr Michaelis needed singular audacity to enable him to accuse M. Sazonoff and the Russian Headquarters Staff with having started the war, under the pretext that they refused to interrupt their military preparations on the night of the 29th and 30th of July. After the threat of the Count de Pourtales, what was there left to do, but hastily prepare for the war to which Germany had herself referred? Up till now the European war appeared to have begun with the German ultimatum of Aug. 31; and the Berlin Government has imagined every kind of explanation to 'justify' that ultimatum. Since the interview with Count Pourtales, which confirms and completes most usefully Document 58 of the Russian Orange Book, the beginning of the conflict must be set 48 hours earlier. It was a telegram from the German Chancellor on July 29 that made the catastrophe inevitable. All the German explanations immediately fall to the ground with any necessity for further discussion."

CELEBRATIONS OF  
ITALIAN FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The National Festival which commemorates that September day in 1870 when the troops of the Italian Government, led by General Cadorna, took possession of Rome, has been celebrated this year with especial enthusiasm. It is perhaps natural that at a time when the fact that the unity of Italy is being consummated through the present war is so frequently insisted on by writers and speakers, the day which marked such an epoch in the history of the achievement of that liberty should be held in honor. On the morning of Sept. 20, 47 years ago, the Italian troops entered Rome by a breach in the wall near the Porta Pia, and before night all Rome, with the exception of the Leonine city, was in their hands, and the terms of surrender had been agreed upon. The papal troops spent the night in the great square before St. Peter's, and next day marched out of Rome with their arms and baggage, being saluted as they passed by the Italian army with military honors. They then laid down their arms in the Villa Belvedere and went by train to Civita Vecchia. The present commander-in-chief of the Italian armies is the son of the General Cadorna, under whose leadership the Italian troops occupied Rome.

On Sept. 20, this year, the Mayor of Rome sent the following telegram to General Cadorna. "On the anniversary of the date which every Italian heart holds most sacred, Rome's thoughts turn with affection and gratitude to the son of Raffaele Cadorna, the victorious leader, to whom the country looks confidently for the fulfillment of its destinies." General Cadorna replied that on that day, sacred to the destinies of Italy, he was deeply moved at hearing his father's name coupled with that of the eternal city. With the same faith with which his father had entered Rome, by the breach at Porta Pia, he himself sent his reverent salutation to Rome with that of the army which was fighting for the fulfillment of the greatness and freedom of their country.

Rome was the scene of enthusiastic celebrations. The city was hung with flags, even the tramways being decorated. Patriotic manifestoes were posted up by different Liberal Associations in which the historical day was commemorated in glowing terms. In the Via XX Settembre, near the Porta Pia and the famous breach by which the Italian troops entered national flags and flags of the Commune of Rome had been hoisted. In accordance with an arrangement made by the Permanent Committee of the 20th of September the scholars from all the schools of Rome assembled at the Capitol and went in procession to the monument commemorating the breach at the Porta Pia where they deposited a laurel wreath inscribed, "From the youth of Rome." During the morning, in the Piazza Siena, in the presence of a large gathering of people, General Marietti distributed medals for bravery to a number of soldiers who had reviewed the troops present, after which a speech was made by Professor Orestano of the University of Palermo.

In the afternoon crowds filled the Piazza Venezia for some time before the procession was due to start for the breach near the Porta Pia. Having arrived at the historic spot, after a speech had been made by Signor Tittoni, the Mayor, Prince Colonna, amid great applause, read the patriotic telegrams which he had exchanged on the occasion, with the King. He went on to speak of the splendid courage of the Italian Army, which was conquering terrible obstacles in the Carso and of the great day that they were celebrating. On that day, Italy, free and united, had once more taken the place which civilization and right assigned to her, and the dispersed and divided peoples had become one nation, conscious of its strength and confident of its future.

The celebrations of that day had never before had such a solemnity. While they rendered a tribute of gratitude to their soldiers, their thoughts turned to the premier soldier of Italy, His Majesty the King. Their thoughts also turned to Luigi Cadorna, who had been called upon to write the last page of the history of the Italian Risorgimento, and to his venerated father. They thought, too, of those other armies beyond the frontiers of Italy, which on other battlefields were sharing with them the sorrows and the enthusiasms of this war of redemption, they thought above all of Belgium and of her heroic resistance. Great applause followed the conclusion of the speech, and much enthusiasm was shown by those present.

The day was celebrated in Milan with processions, and by the opening of an exhibition of Garibaldian relics. Signor Borelli telegraphed his regrets that he was unable to be present at the ceremony, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Carcano, who was also unable to be present, sent a representative. Turin and Venice were decorated with flags, and patriotic celebrations took place in both cities, as well as in Genoa, Bologna, Perugia, Ancona, and many other towns.

**IRISH HARVEST NOTES**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Reports from various parts of Ireland give a better account of the harvest than was anticipated in some cases. The crops are said to be heavy on the whole, and reaping has been laborious owing to the way in which the straw has been tangled by the wind and rain. This has made labor important, and it is interesting to learn how the

EXPLANATION OF  
KORNILOFF ACTS

Russian General Said to Have Been Thoroughly Misled by Certain Minor Personalities, Especially Mr. Vladimir Lvoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—General Korniloff's participation in the recent counter-revolutionary plot was a surprise to many of those who had most closely followed his career and his recent rise to the supreme command. Since the rebellion was defeated it has become apparent that certain minor personalities in the political world played a considerable part in precipitating the revolt, and it has been declared that General Korniloff was thoroughly misled by these individuals, especially Mr. Vladimir Lvoff, former procurator of the Holy Synod and a brother of the first Prime Minister of the revolution. To this view, Mr. Savinkoff, formerly Assistant Minister of War, gives emphatic support in a long statement to the Bourse Gazette.

Mr. Savinkoff, although one of the strongest supporters of the revolution, was in favor of drastic efforts to restore discipline and cohesion in the Russian Army and was understood to support General Korniloff's demands for the reinstatement of capital punishment behind the lines as well as at the front. Besides attributing the blame for a fatal misunderstanding, which brought General Korniloff into conflict with Mr. Kerensky, Mr. Savinkoff's statement makes clear his own share in the events leading up to the revolution.

In his statement Mr. Savinkoff shows that the fact that a counter-revolutionary plot was being hatched at main headquarters and in the country was well known to Mr. Kerensky and others beforehand. Mr. Philonenko, Government Commissioner at main headquarters, proposed, among other steps, to arrest General Lukhovsky, Chief of Staff, and other army chiefs who were involved in the plot. Mr. Kerensky, believing in the loyalty of General Lukhovsky and the other army chiefs, opposed their arrest. Mr. Savinkoff remains convinced that General Korniloff was not involved in the movement, but that General Lukhovsky and the others certainly were. Despite the difficulties created by the plot, Mr. Savinkoff was able to collaborate with General Korniloff in drafting a plan for the reestablishment of capital punishment behind the lines, the militarization of the railway and war industries, and in the event of Maximalist disorders, the proclamation of martial law in Petrograd and Moscow.

At first Mr. Kerensky disapproved of this project and Mr. Savinkoff resigned, to be quickly recalled. Mr. Kerensky finally approving of his plan, Mr. Savinkoff then endeavored to save General Korniloff from the counter-revolutionary plot, and proceeded to main headquarters on Sept. 4 with the scheme approved by Mr. Kerensky and with instructions from the Prime Minister to ask for the dispatch to Petrograd of a cavalry corps to deal with the apprehended Maximalist disorders. He found General Korniloff in a very excited condition, declaring he had no more faith in the Government, that Russia was going to the dogs, and that he could not work any longer with Mr. Kerensky. He calmed down when he learned that his plan had been approved by the Prime Minister, and agreed to dispatch the cavalry corps, Mr. Savinkoff stipulating, however, that he should not send the so-called "savage division," nor give the command to General Krymoff, suspected of counter-revolutionary tendencies. When he left main headquarters on Sept. 6, he carried with him from General Korniloff to the Government in Petrograd, a message of satisfaction and an assurance of his perfect loyalty.

AN OFFICER TELLS  
OF "TAXI-DRIVING"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—I shared a railway carriage (writes "R.") in the Manchester Guardian with a young officer in khaki and the "wings" of the Royal Flying Corps on his breast. We talked, and he gave me lessons in new uses of the English language. "Off to France again," he said, "and jolly glad of it. I'm fed up with taxi-cab driving. 'Taxi-cab driving?' I queried. 'Well, that's what we call it. You see, I've been up at X for three months piloting machines for the young Huns. That's what we call taxi-cab driving.' 'Piloting machines for young Huns?' I exclaimed, more amazed than before. 'You don't mean to say that—' 'Oh! don't mistake me; they are not young Huns from Donington Hall; we call cadets who are learning to fly and men who are learning to observe and use guns and cameras in aeroplanes Huns. Frightful slow game taxi-driving for Huns, especially when you are the target.'"

"When you are the target?" "Yes, that's right. You see, we fly a slow machine which trails a target behind it over other machines fly up and pot at the target—at least the Huns do the potting." "I hope the target has a long trail rope." "Wire, it is. Twenty yards or so. They miss the target sometimes and get us; had half a dozen ventilations in the tail of my old Huns one day last week. 'Good heaven, they might have got you!' 'It's all in the day's work, but when you've heard 'Archie' barking the pop-pop of a Hun at practice doesn't put the wind up.' 'Bit of a strain, isn't it?' 'Being potted at? Not much; it's a million to one against your being biffed even by a nervous Hun. The real strain is the monotony of waiting for them to come and do their work. Sometimes the C. O. keeps us up there with nothing doing just to stuff his old tally of hours of flight. If it were not for the reading—" "The what?" "The reading. I always take a novel up with me. 'To read when you are flying.'"

"We all do that; if it's a clear sky and not too bumpy the old bus nearly manages herself." "But isn't that very risky?" "Taxi-driving risky? Lord, no! That's why we call it taxi-driving."

**PROSPECTS OF THE  
GERMAN HARVEST**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Dr. Böhme, a member of the Reichstag, has furnished the National Liberal press with what appears to be a well-informed estimate of the new harvest.

He writes that the quality of the bread-corn crop is so excellent that it will probably compensate for what he refers to as the insufficient quantity produced in the sandy districts of Middle and part of East Germany; but his remark that, if foddering of beasts is prohibited as strictly as before, the bread-corn supply, like that of 1915, will be adequate, would seem to indicate that the new harvest is no improvement on that of a year officially described as exceptionally poor. The potato supply, Dr. Böhme continues, seems less assured. The early crop is scanty, but the quality good enough to make it sufficient for the restricted ration of five pounds a week. The result of the late potato harvest cannot yet be predicted, but even if it is favorable, Dr. Böhme points out, the important task of supplying the needs of the towns will remain to be negotiated. In view of the transport difficulties in this connection, he urges that official deliveries should be lightened by encouraging the tendency on the part of urban populations to procure their supplies direct from the growers, and he even considers it would be perhaps advisable to allow such consumers a ration somewhat in excess of that obtained from the communal authorities, and also to allow a small advance in price to the grower. These measures, he considers, should be especially adopted in the neighborhood of large towns, and at the same time the export restrictions issued by the Landräte should be abolished. As, however, Dr. Böhme continues, a sufficient supply of bread and potatoes can be obtained only by dint of the prohibition of foddering, there will consequently be less fat; for, taking the average of the Empire, the summer grain and raw fodder harvests are very scarce, and there will be a shortage of fodder for cattle, especially pigs, unless the potato harvest exceeds all expectations.

problem has been faced by the farmer. The three following experiences are probably typical of what has occurred in other places. A Kilkenny farm needing six extra harvesters, applied in good time to the Department of Agriculture. On the appointed day, the six men arrived, rather to the surprise of the employer. They were welcomed and well housed and turned out to be very efficient workers. The men, who all came from Connemara, were small farmers who had usually gone to England for the harvest. The chief difficulty seemed to be to find enough for them to do on days when reaping could not be carried on, but the men turned out to be experts in other ways; one was a mason, and another a good thatcher, and all were ready to turn their hands to any job, and were quick and cheerful. Six students from Queen's College, Belfast, went to help on a Tipperary farm. They had a house to themselves and their employer said he could not wish for a more useful and cheery set of workers. In the northern counties, the harvest is proving very satisfactory, and in one district where a large factory had to close down, some of the men having gone on strike for better pay, extra labor was easily secured. Some thousand women who were affected were glad to get good pay and a thorough change of occupation, for a time, in the harvest fields.

ECLIPSE OF SUN  
TO BE OBSERVED

University of Chicago Astronomers Perfecting Plans of Expedition to Colorado and Wyoming Scheduled for June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—The department of astronomy and astronomical at the University of Chicago is preparing to observe a total eclipse of the sun, one of the six to occur in the United States during this century, which will be visible on June 8, 1918, over a narrow strip having a maximum width of about 60 miles and extending from the State of Washington through parts of Oregon, Wyoming and Idaho, across Colorado and Kansas, and finally reaching Florida about sunset. The duration of totality will be two minutes and two seconds at the coast of Washington, and less than half of that time in Florida.

Edwin Brant Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory, and his colleague, Prof. Edward Emerson Barnard, astronomer at the observatory, recently spent a week in Denver, where the University of Denver has placed its facilities at the disposal of the party from Chicago.

From a study of the observations and from estimates of cloudiness in June made for several years by volunteers along the path of the shadow, it appeared that certain regions in the mountains of Colorado were likely to be cloudy in the afternoon. This applies also to Denver. Accordingly a side trip was made by Director Frost to Green River, Wyo., a point on the Union Pacific Railway between Cheyenne and Ogden. This station is situated in the Red Desert, at an elevation of 6000 feet. A suitable station near the town was readily selected and the transparency of the air was extraordinary on the day spent there. This station seems one of the most promising of any along the line of totality.

However, to guard against conditions which may spoil the preparations of many months, another site was selected about 60 miles southeast of Denver on the Rock Island Railway, near Matheson, Colo., at an elevation of about 6000 feet. This site also is favorable.

It is not the present plan to have members of the party from the Yerkes Observatory at this latter point, although instruments may be sent there for use by others. The station at Green River will be the principal one for the University of Chicago observers. The whole undertaking, however, depends on the ability of the university to supply adequate funds.

The only previous expedition from the Yerkes Observatory for observing a solar eclipse was in 1900, to Wadsworth, N. C., where the total eclipse on May 28 was observed with satisfactory results.

**NEWFOUNDLAND BAND IN LONDON**

LONDON, England.—The band of the second battalion, First Newfoundland Regiment, which was raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker in January, 1916, has lately come to England, and made its first public appearance in Hyde Park on a Saturday afternoon. A large crowd assembled to hear it, and Lady Morris, the wife of the Premier of Newfoundland, was present. The band went to France last March, and several of the members took part in the Somme advance. The bandmaster, Mr. Worthington, was formerly bandmaster of the First King's Liverpool Regiment, and amongst his decorations are the Nile and South African medals. Another day the band played outside the Royal Exchange in the morning to a large and appreciative crowd, who cheered the players when the music stopped, after the playing of the national march, "The Banks of Newfoundland." Business men who were present joined in the chorus as the band played "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit-Bag." Many of the bandsmen were formerly employed in felling pines in Newfoundland, and fishing. Their regimental pet, a large Newfoundland dog called "Sable Chief," received much attention from the crowd. A special matinee performance was given at His Majesty's, at which the Duke of Connaught was present. The first part of the program included selections by the band and the proceeds were given to the prisoners of war fund of the British Red Cross Society.

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When you are the target? "Yes, that's right. You see, we fly a slow machine which trails a target behind it over other machines fly up and pot at the target—at least the Huns do the potting." "I hope the target has a long trail rope." "Wire, it is. Twenty yards or so. They miss the target sometimes and get us; had half a dozen ventilations in the tail of my old Huns one day last week. 'Good heaven, they might have got you!' 'It's all in the day's work, but when you've heard 'Archie' barking the pop-pop of a Hun at practice doesn't put the wind up.' 'Bit of a strain, isn't it?' 'Being potted at? Not much; it's a million to one against your being biffed even by a nervous Hun. The real strain is the monotony of waiting for them to come and do their work. Sometimes the C. O. keeps us up there with nothing doing just to stuff his old tally of hours of flight. If it were not for the reading—" "The what?" "The reading. I always take a novel up with me. 'To read when you are flying.'"

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## HOW STATE AVOIDS RELIGIOUS BIAS

### History of Massachusetts Movement to Prevent Use of Public Funds to Aid Sectarian Purposes or Institutions

In view of the importance of the question as to public appropriations for sectarian institutions, or purposes, on which the voters of Massachusetts will be asked to give a decision at the coming State election on Nov. 6, The Christian Science Monitor has obtained for its readers four articles tracing the history of the movement for a definite constitutional statement on this issue. The first of these articles was printed Saturday; the second is published below; the others will follow in the successive issues of this newspaper. The text of the proposed amendment to the state constitution, as agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention, recently in session, is given at the end of today's article.

#### II.

Before considering 1899 and subsequent happenings, a word as to similar well-defined movements for separation of church and state in Massachusetts prior to that date.

It is well known, of course, that a form of state church was established by the earliest Massachusetts Bay settlers at Plymouth and Salem. One had to be a Congregationalist to vote or to hold office, and all the settlers were taxed to support the Congregational ministry. The William and Mary charter of 1691, which merged the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, granted an extension of religious freedom in that it extended to Episcopalians and others the right of voting and holding office.

Later, as a result of agitation against the taxation policy, changes were made in the law so that Baptists, Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Universalists, who could prove their church connection, were exempted from paying taxes for the support of the Congregational form, but they were obliged to contribute towards the support of their own churches.

The General Court was urged to make liberal religious provisions in the constitution of 1780, the first to be submitted to the Massachusetts voters, and failure to do this in any appreciable measure was partly responsible for the defeat of that constitution at the hands of the voters.

Even the constitution of 1780, which was accepted, and which, with many subsequent amendments, is the constitution of today, did not entirely meet the situation. Baptists or any other denomination, which happened to be more numerous than the Congregationalists in a particular town, were enabled to dominate in that town. The publicly supported ministers and teachers must be Protestants and naturally were of the denomination which controlled. Attendance of all residents at some place of worship was obligatory.

In the constitutional convention of 1820 the Baptists urged a liberal constitutional amendment for religious freedom, which was defeated by a vote of 186 to 179. Subsequently, a part-way amendment, referred by the convention to the voters, was rejected.

Popular agitation for a change continuing to grow, the Legislature submitted an amendment, which was adopted in 1833, which to outward appearance separated church and state. By its terms all religious societies were empowered to raise money to support their respective ministers and churches, and none was to be taxed for the support of another. This constitutional amendment did away with the most objectionable relations between church and state, and for this reason separation of church and state in Massachusetts, considered in the generally accepted sense, is held to have dated from 1833.

But those who had believed the issue settled by the amendment of 1833 shortly came to see that separation of church and state was not complete. Various colleges, under the control of one or another of the Protestant denominations, had received and were receiving appropriations from public funds and evidence appeared that requests were about to be made for assistance to elementary and secondary schools which were under sectarian control. Whereas the 1833 amendment had removed the grosser forms of a state church, the subtler phases continued.

Even before the founding of Harvard College in 1636, education in the colonies had been linked with the church. The ministers were, generally speaking, the educated element among the colonists, and they naturally became the teachers in the early schools and colleges. Schools and colleges were founded by different sects and continued to receive grants of public money after support of religious worship from the public funds had been ended in 1833. So the close association of religion and teaching was not to be wondered at.

By the time the Constitutional Convention of 1853 assembled, the question of continued appropriation of public money for sectarian colleges and schools had become prominent in public debates. It was discussed at length in the convention, and an amendment was agreed to which was intended to prohibit public appropriations to sectarian "schools" but not to colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Though defeated, along with all the other propositions submitted by the convention of 1853, this amendment was subsequently accepted by the voters in 1855, on a referendum of the Legislature. It became Article XVIII of the amendments and is the present provision on antisectarian appropriations, for which the Curtis anti-aid amendment, which

extends the prohibition of appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes so as to cover colleges and churches, has been recommended as a substitute by the Constitutional Convention of 1917.

As tacitly allowed in the amendment of 186 to 179. Subsequently, a part of 1855, public appropriations continued to be made to sectarian colleges, all of Protestant denominations, down to 1870, when Williams College received \$25,000 from the State. Public sentiment gradually forced a discontinuance of these appropriations to sectarian colleges.

Meanwhile, and since, a still subtler phase of public support of sectarian activities developed, and it is this phase that has vexed the Commonwealth in recent years, namely the granting of public funds to sectarian hospitals, homes and other institutions of a charitable form. With abandonment of public assistance to educational institutions under sectarian control, there came a realization, which has developed into conviction on the part of many citizens, that the use of public funds toward support of any sectarian activity, even charitable institutions open to the public, is contrary to the ideal of complete separation of church and state.

This view is based on the generally accepted theory that a sectarian institution is maintained primarily for purposes of propaganda or of aiding in retaining adherents of the denomination controlling the institution. It was a growing tendency to give public financial support to sectarian charitable institutions that led, in 1899, to the starting of an organized movement by some citizens who believed in a complete separation of church and state, to secure, through a constitutional amendment, a guarantee of this ideal.

### Text of the Amendment

Exact Wording of Constitutional Provision Coming Up Nov. 6

The text of the anti-aid amendment, which will appear on the ballot Nov. 6, with the question as to its adoption, is as follows:

Article XVIII. Section 1. No laws shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Sec. 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the Commonwealth for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools, than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth. Federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and the free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind, not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercise thereof, or of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the Oct. 1 next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

### REFORMATION EVENTS

Features of the Reformation quadricentenary celebration in Massachusetts during the next few days include the following:

Wednesday, Oct. 31—General meeting at Tremont Temple under direction of Greater Boston quadricentenary committee, 7:45 p. m., with presentation of pageant, "The Spreading Light."

Worcester churches hold union meeting in the evening at the South Baptist Church.

Sunday, Nov. 4—Lutheran churches of the Synodical Conference hold meeting in Tremont Temple. Lawrence churches meet at Lawrence Street Congregational Church.

### STATE TO AID DEPENDENTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The adjutant-general's office will aid in helping dependents of soldiers get their applications into form so that aid may be obtained under the new federal law, says a Madison dispatch to the Journal. Wisconsin has a state law to aid dependents of soldiers.

## CHURCHES OBSERVE THE REFORMATION

### Throughout United States Generally Protestant Religious Organizations Commemorate Action of Martin Luther in 1517

Throughout the United States Protestant churches generally commemorated on Sunday the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation. Although the quadricentenary has been celebrated in various parts of the country for some weeks past, yesterday's observance was of especial significance, coming upon the Sunday immediately preceding the exact anniversary of Luther's nailing his 95 theses upon the door of the church at Wittenberg, on Oct. 31, 1517.

Sunday's observance was of dual significance, the churches generally taking notice of President Wilson's proclamation designating the day as a time for prayer for the success of the cause of liberty and freedom for which the United States has entered the world war.

Special addresses were given in many churches, the speaker pointing out the meaning of the Reformation. In numerous cities the Protestant churches of all denominations assembled in union meeting to mark the historical event, while in other communities public mass meetings were held, at which speakers eulogized Luther and the sixteenth century reformers, and at which special programs of Reformation music were featured.

Approximately 3000 persons gathered in Tremont Temple in Boston in the afternoon for the festival arranged by the Lutheran churches of Greater Boston. The organizations uniting in this observance belong to the Augustana Synod, a Swedish body. A choir augmented from various Lutheran churches filled the great auditorium with reformation music, while hymns were sung in English, Finnish, Lettish, and Swedish.

An address in Swedish was given by the Rev. L. A. Johnston, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn., president of the synod, who has been decorated by the King of Sweden with the order of the North Star. Dr. Johnston dwelt historically upon the influence of the Reformation upon the Swedish people. The democratic influence of the Reformation was discussed by the Rev. John A. W. Hass, D. D., president of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., who spoke in English.

The Rev. Mr. Haas singled out the rise of the democratic spirit as the one great result of the Reformation. It was this great democratic idea that resulted in the founding of the great republics of the world, he explained, and added that politically and economically democracy is still on the ascendancy. It was his belief that the present war would make every country within the influence of civilization much broader. Literature and art, he said, feel this influence, and he pointed out that the right of private judgment, asserted by the Reformation, making it essential for every one to read the Bible himself, resulted in liberal education.

Addresses were given also by pastors of Lutheran churches of various nationalities, the Rev. John Steik for the Lettish, the Rev. B. Vuornos for the Finnish, the Rev. L. H. Jaer for the Danish.

Mme. Marie Sundelius, soloist, sang "The City of God," a Reformation cantata, supported by the entire chorus. Mrs. G. V. Kells was the organist and G. W. Lofgren the choir director. Speaking at the Old South Church, Boston, the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., the minister, touched upon "The Fundamental Ideas of the Reformation." He declared that one of the great "subprinciples" of Luther's gospel was the right of private judgment, which, he stated, is based upon the inherent right of the individual to render his judgment against "the federated error of the world." The minister associated his interpretation of the Reformation idea with the work of the four great reformers, Luther, Swinfield, Calvin and Knox.

J. Calder Gordon, in an address at the Union Square Presbyterian Church, Somerville, last night, on "Luther and the Influence of the Reformation on Civilization," urged Protestants to emulate Luther in practical attention to religious influences as related to the economic and political developments of the day.

Churches in Quincy celebrated the day with special addresses at morning and evening services. The Rev. Dr. Johnston was the speaker at the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Theodore F. Collier, associate professor of European history at Brown University, spoke at the meeting in the Central Congregational Church in Providence, R. I. Sunday afternoon. He emphasized that the Protestants are not celebrating a great German but "a great reformer in a kingdom of ideas and ideals in which we are all citizens." Many other churches in Providence recognized the anniversary.

Following the special Reformation addresses in the churches of Worcester on Sunday four churches in that city are to unite in a joint observance next Wednesday. At that time a historical address will be given by the Rev. W. Henry Lanning of the Church of the Coming King. The churches which are conducting this meeting are the South Baptist, Pilgrim, Trowbridge Memorial and the Park Avenue Methodist.

### Celebration Cosmopolitan

Anniversary Being Observed in New York in More Than 12 Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cosmopolitan character of the celebration of the Reformation quadricentenary in

this district is strikingly evident. The celebration is being observed in Russian, by the Russian Christian Church; in French, by the French Young Men's Christian Association; in Finnish, in Lettish, in Italian, Bohemian, by the John Russ Memorial Church, in Polish; and in Chinese. In addition, a club of students composed of men from Africa, Asia and South America has taken up the celebration, and the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes are also holding special services. The anniversary is being observed in this city in more than a dozen languages by 18 or more races and nationalities.

#### Services in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Lutheran churches have planned a series of special services to celebrate "Quadricentennial Week," commencing Sunday. These began yesterday, and will come to a climax with a jubilee mass meeting at Music Hall on Nov. 4. An organ recital and a chorus of children's voices, with addresses by prominent orators, will be features of the mass meeting.

## ANTI-AD MEASURE BROUGHT TO FRONT

(Continued from page one)

now presented to help solve the question of religious liberty. After the sermon, Judge Robert Walcott of Cambridge, a member of the Constitutional Convention, reviewed the provisions of the amendment.

"This bill is a treaty of peace," said Judge Walcott. "It prevents any strongly Baptist or Roman Catholic school board from establishing its teachings in the schools. The aid it will cut off from institutions is slight."

### Anti-aid Plan Attacked

Cardinal O'Connell Calls Proposal Undemocratic and Unjust

The anti-aid amendment was scored by Cardinal O'Connell, in his address at the Roxbury convention, as "undemocratic" and "unjust." He told of the large appropriations made in the past by the Massachusetts Legislature for educational and charitable institutions under private control, of which, he declared, only a relatively small percentage had gone to Roman Catholic institutions. Leaders of the side favoring the anti-aid amendment were said to be apprehensive lest in the future Roman Catholics should ask assistance for some of the institutions controlled by Roman Catholics.

"I have no doubt," said Cardinal O'Connell in his introductory remarks, "that those who have thrust this question to the fore will, as usual, sound the alarm that the church is thus entering the political field."

"For all answer to that imputation, I repeat that I am simply standing on my rights as an American citizen. After pointing out that supporters of the anti-aid amendment 'have now openly urged legislative action upon the State by which no (Roman) Catholic institution shall ever be assisted or aided from the public funds,'" Cardinal O'Connell said in part:

"We are asked, think of it, citizens of Massachusetts, first, to destroy by one stroke of the pen all the power for good that this State shall ever have toward keeping alive the good work and the welfare of all its very finest institutions, of which all of us have been so proud."

"Moreover, and again think well on it, we are asked to rob the future citizens of this State of their most fundamental rights, namely, of providing as they shall see best in their day, for the things which concern their highest welfare."

"We are asked, consider it well, citizens of Massachusetts, to strangle our kindly feelings toward each other, merely to quiet the howlings of a vicious group of bigots, whose howlings will, nevertheless, never cease, no matter what is done to appease them. And, citizens of Massachusetts, let me ask you to consider just this plain fact. While our people, the poorest of the whole community, were giving out of their scanty earnings the blessed mites for the rearing of our noble (Roman) Catholic institutions, which

are a part of the glory of this Commonwealth, they stood by silently and saw the Massachusetts Legislature distribute with a lavish hand millions upon millions, to aid in the upbuilding of those institutions in which they themselves could never have a word of control nor receive one cent's worth of benefit; to whom they could never look even for assistance in trouble or aid in difficulties, unless forsooth they were willing first to forfeit their own self-respect in the forfeiting of their highest and noblest spiritual rights."

"Our people knew only too well that we had no one to voice our cause, for let us admit it quite frankly here and now, those few who could do that remained dumb."

"It may be that they knew that to speak was useless, and after all, even those who were supposed to represent us in the legislative halls have again and again been recreant to their highest duty."

"We have been patient. We shall still be patient until patience ceases to be a virtue. We shall await anxiously your verdict. We still hope that you will stand with us in preserving to the honor of this State one of its noblest privileges, to assist all those in need of aid who think of nothing else but their highest duty to the State. The constitution as it stands in this matter of the bill of rights is clear enough and good enough to be allowed to remain just as it is."

## HARVARD VOCATIONAL BUREAU IS OPENED

The Bureau of Vocational Guidance at Harvard University is now open for general service. The main offices are in Lawrence Hall, Cambridge, but there is maintained, for convenience, a second office at 6 Beacon street, room 311, where the Vocation Bureau of Boston, predecessor of the Harvard Bureau, was formerly housed. This office is open every afternoon except Friday and Saturday.

The work of the bureau is of a purely advisory nature; it does not attempt to secure positions for those consulting it, but simply discusses the qualifications, training and experience demanded by the occupations, and the terms of employment, opportunities for advancement, and conditions of work. For some time past the bureau has been collecting information from various schools and institutions in the United States that are doing work in vocational guidance.

It now has a large file, including reports of over a hundred schools and organizations. In addition to this it is planning to conduct at least one investigation for the Government, concerning conditions of employment in an occupation important for the war.

## RAPID GROWTH IN WYOMING INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Tremendous growth in Wyoming's land and live stock industries the last year is shown in the abstracts of assessments of these industries which have just been made public by State Tax Commissioner John McGill. Of the State's total assessed valuation of \$247,896,464.58, which is an increase of more than \$20,000,000 over 1916, Wyoming's land and live stock industries comprise the bulk of this amount, the former being increased by irrigation, dry farming and development of coal, timber, mineral and oil properties.

## GREENE COLLECTION GOES TO NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The American Museum of Natural History of New York City has bought, for \$5000, the geological collection formerly owned by Prof. George K. Greene of New Albany. The collection is considered the finest aggregation of prehistoric fossils and Indian and mound builders' relics in Indiana. Much of it was gathered along the falls of the Ohio by Professor Greene. Thousands of crinoids, pentomites, trilobites and hundreds of other curious specimens of prehistoric ages are included in the collection.

## GREAT GROWTH IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

### Development Since War Opening so Rapid United States Will Be Able to Supply Own Needs at End, Says Report

Development of the chemical industry in the United States has been so rapid since 1914 that after the war this country probably will be able to supply its own needs in nearly all chemical products, including optical glass and dyes, according to a statement issued by the Boston office of the American Chemical Society. In this development New England plays a prominent part, Massachusetts especially so.

The statement says, in part: "When the war began the capitalization of the chemical industries and those industries with which the chemical manufacturers are closely allied are classified, amounted to over \$3,000,000,000, in the United States. Of that capitalization, New England had over \$500,000,000 in its six states. As that amount includes the capitalization of concerns producing and using such a wide variety of products as illuminating and heating gas, greases and oils, inks, soaps, glue, coke, salt, turpentine and rosin, paints and varnishes, as well as those which are more generally understood to be chemical products such as fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs and extracts, mineral and vegetable acids, etc., it will be seen to what a great degree the chemical engineer and the manufacturer of allied products are associated, in New England interests."

"In 1914 there were 152 establishments in the six states, all of which could call exclusively chemical producers. Since then the growth of the industry has continued at such a rate that it is safe to say that New England's chemical industry has more than doubled, and that the outputs have probably trebled."

The statement says that Massachusetts leads the New England States in the number of establishments, and that Vermont and New Hampshire, on the other hand, display little activity, and continues:

"The amazing increase in dyestuff establishments throughout the country—to the extent of several hundred millions of capitalization—has come about from the acute stoppage of imports from Germany, which necessitated the study and investigation by experts of the processes for making dyes, so that the present condition in this country is that we are producing about one-fifth part of the colors formerly received from Germany, and the industry is fully established on a sound basis. But it is believed that the standing of this country after the war will be such that it will be independent in its own manufacture of nearly all chemical products, including optical glass, drugs, dyestuffs, potash, etc., leaving to our manufacturers the supremacy which their efforts during these stressful times has brought to them."

"In agricultural fertilizers, New England has been producing about one-twentieth part of the total in the United States, and the quality of what will be produced in the months that are coming will be superior to that of the past year, principally because the production and recovery of potash has advanced through the investigations and experiments of the chemical engineers, but also because the fertilizer makers have been able to increase the size of their factories and improve their processes through the acquisition of added capital in these advancing times."

"When the necessity for colors and dyes and oils and potash and optical glass came, then the chemical engineer became a soldier of democracy, studying conditions, making new experiments, discovering new processes, all in the interest of the many hundred kinds of manufactures which were so eager to meet the abnormal demands of the world. The chemical engineer needed the incentive, the manufacturer needed the capital, and that the capital followed the incentive may be seen in the fact that since the war nearly \$300,000,000 have been put into those industries which have since been supplying the many indispensable ingredients and parts of the products upon which we depend for our daily existence."

## STOCK RAISING IN RHODE ISLAND

### Special Course at State College Designed to Increase Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In order to increase the number of beef cattle, sheep and hogs in Rhode Island and add to the milk supply of the state, a special five-day course in stock raising beginning Nov. 5 has been arranged at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, under the direction of the college extension service of the Rhode Island Board of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. A number of authorities on cattle, sheep and hogs have been engaged as speakers.

Prof. R. B. Cooley, in charge of the course, says in part:

"Ever since the United States entered the war we have received increasing and urgent inquiries as to the proper methods for Rhode Island farmers to proceed along the lines of increasing meat and dairy production. The call has been so strong and persistent that it has seemed best for all concerned to hold a regular livestock week here at the college and get right down to fundamental principles of producing more sheep, hogs and milk. But these products simply must be produced more economically than we have produced them in the past. This is quite possible."

"The scarcity of labor and high feed prices will be kept in mind while discussing the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine."

"The present campaign for increased production of meat and dairy foodstuffs is perhaps the most important and patriotic duty which confronts the farmer. True, we cannot all shoulder rifles and go to France, but what we can do, which will count for as much as anything else to win the war, is to get better acquainted with the most economical methods of producing meats and milk for our boys in France."

"According to advices from Washington, the world's meat animals have decreased by 28,000,000 cattle, 54,000,000 sheep and 32,000,000 hogs. No comment on these figures is necessary. They speak for themselves."

"In France alone, since the war began, cattle have decreased 18.6 per cent, sheep 33 per cent and swine 38 per cent. It is estimated, too, that British livestock has decreased about 40 per cent since 1914. Obviously, it is up to the American farmer to 'do his bit' by raising more livestock to help relieve the situation."



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## HELPING ALIENS TO BE AMERICANS

Government Bureau in Campaign  
of Instruction to Weld All  
Foreign-Born Residents Into  
One Patriotic Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement just issued, the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, estimates that the foreign-born population of the United States constitutes one-seventh of the total, and goes on to add that the great majority of these are ignorant of and unresponsive to American ideals, and consequently incapable of undivided loyalty to the Republic. One of the results of the world war has been to focus attention on this dangerous anomaly in the American body politic. Realizing that ignorance of rights, obligations and responsibilities may cause as much mischief as dual citizenship and deliberate disloyalty. Statesmen, educators and civic associations of various kinds have called the attention of the country to the urgent necessity of preparing the immigrant for participation in American citizenship. There is every indication that the call has been responded to. Only a thorough going education can put the Slav, the Finn or the Lithuanian in a position to understand American ideals and the basis of American Government.

The Bureau of Naturalization has addressed itself to the task of educating and humanizing the foreign-born aspirant to citizenship. Its statement follows:

"Approximately one-seventh of the population of the United States is foreign born, with a very large proportion ignorant of American ideals and institutions, and, to that extent, loyal to the country of their birth. Never in the history of the nation has undivided support been so sorely needed. A knowledge of American Government and what it stands for can only be gained by the aliens through education; but, once understood, loyal allegiance to the country of their adoption inevitably follows. It means welding the heterogeneous masses into one patriotic body.

"With the beginning of the school year, the door of opportunity is again opened wide to the adult foreign born. Last year, the public school authorities of the United States, working in close cooperation with the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, maintained night school classes for alien instruction in approximately 1700 cities, towns and rural communities, located in every State in the Union. The opening of this year's classes is accompanied by every assurance of increased attendance and a material betterment of the results already obtained through this stupendous educational campaign.

"It is the confident belief of the Bureau of Naturalization that alien instruction will gradually transform this vast army of foreigners into an army of Americans with common ideals, common hopes, common sentiments and unadulterated loyalty.

"With the American nation defending the cause of civilization and humanity and taking her place on the side of righteousness in this world-wide conflict, military preparedness, possible without citizenship preparedness. No one should be permitted to remain in ignorance of his duty and responsibility as a resident of the United States and this, of course, applies particularly to the foreign born. It is certain that had alien instruction been more universally extended in the past, the question of divided allegiance would not have assumed such unpleasant prominence after war was declared.

"The present volume of naturalization shows that over half a million foreign-born residents are bringing themselves within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Naturalization. It is the plan of the bureau, through the cooperation of the public schools with its education movement, to change that portion of the alien body now in a state of helpless dependence or mere self-maintenance to a state of productive capacity.

"The activities of the Bureau of Naturalization show how a routine Government agency has been transformed into a great humanizing force. This has been accomplished by linking together the Federal and State courts, the Federal Government and the State public schools for the purpose of extending educational aid to candidates for citizenship. The work of this bureau now stands for more than naturalization, as the term is generally understood. It represents Americanization in its truest sense. It cordially welcomes and brings into the national family foreign friends fully qualified, through public school instruction, for the coveted title of citizenship."

## PREDATORY ANIMALS CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—New Mexico stock growers are losing approximately \$6,000,000 a year, and the United States is losing in meat production about 50,000,000 pounds annually through the depredations of predatory wild animals and rodents which destroy range, according to resolutions which have been addressed to the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and to other governmental departments by the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, with headquarters here.

The resolutions, which asks the setting aside immediately of \$100,000 for the use of the Federal Biological Survey for a sweeping campaign of

extermination in this State, set forth that predatory animals, chiefly bears, wolves and mountain lions, now cause an annual loss in range cattle, sheep and horses totalling \$2,715,000, and that rodents, principally prairie dogs and jack rabbits, which destroy range grasses and forage crops, cause an additional annual loss of \$3,200,000.

Figures are based on data collected by the association extending over five years. It is pointed out that New Mexico, by reason of topography and natural conditions, should remain one of the chief livestock producing regions of the nation; but that the great grazing areas are necessarily thinly settled and that both predatory animals and destructive rodents are multiplying so rapidly that the problem cannot now be coped with by the ranchmen and local authorities, with the means at their command.

## SAN JUAN HALTS I. W. W. ORGANIZER

Chilean Delegate Loses Credentials Issued by Secretary William D. Haywood

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Pedro Callejas, a Chilean, who carried credentials as a delegate and organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World from the executive board of that organization, signed by William D. Haywood, has been before the authorities here for examination. With Juan Becerras, a Spaniard, he came to San Juan from New Orleans as a member of the crew of the steamer Verdun, formerly a German passenger ship. Both men were discharged here by the captain because, he said, they had proved troublesome.

Callejas was examined in the office of the Federal District Attorney, and his papers taken away from him. The credentials from the executive board of the I. W. W. show the man to be a member of Marine Workers Independent Union, No. 100, and authorize him to organize for the Industrial Workers of the World, to collect initiation fees at the rate of \$2 each, and dues at the rate of 50 cents per month. This authorization, signed by William D. Haywood, as general secretary and treasurer, is dated July 5, and is good until Dec. 31, 1917.

A passport, in due form, issued by the Chilean Consul-General, New York, and vised at Santa Cruz, Mexico, and at New Orleans, was among Callejas' papers, and also a certificate of registration as an alien seaman showing that he had been in Liverpool.

Callejas claimed to be correspondent for a number of papers and periodicals, among them the Industrial Worker, and Solidarity organ of the I. W. W., published in Chicago. Several manuscript articles in Spanish on labor topics were also among the papers and Callejas claimed to be their author. The man was supplied with matter for campaigns in Spanish-speaking countries. Among other things he had miniature posters about 2½x5 inches, upon which was printed, in red and black, the insignia or badge of the I. W. W.

## WOMEN'S CITY CLUB TO DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

Members of the Women's City Club will meet tomorrow evening at Ford Hall to talk over various phases of club activities. Mrs. George W. Coleman will preside. A large part of the discussion will be on what the club is attempting to do in support of national policies and in pursuance of the war platform adopted by the club at the annual meeting in May, 1917.

An extra club entertainment has been arranged for Saturday evening, Nov. 3 at Pilgrim Hall when John K. Barry, of San Francisco will speak.

Mrs. May Alden Ward will lecture on Current Events on Friday afternoon at three o'clock in Pilgrim Hall. The series of lectures by Dr. George Nasmyth on "America and the Great Settlement" will commence Nov. 9 at 11 o'clock in Pilgrim Hall.

An important piece of work is being done by the committee on home hospitality under the War Service Committee in organizing groups throughout the suburban districts who will be interested in the entertainment of the enlisted men stationed in and about Boston. Committees for the encouragement of this home hospitality have already been formed in Salem, Milton, Wellesley, Hingham, Newton, Newtonville, Newton Center, and Weston.

The speaker announced for the meeting on the first Monday in November will be Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling, who will talk on "Balanced Rations" at 7:45 o'clock in Pilgrim Hall.

## SOLDIERS' PENSIONS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a statement given out a few days ago by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, the pension regulations applying to the members of the Canadian expeditionary forces have been amended with far-reaching effects. The pensions and allowances in respect of soldiers and sailors holding the lower ranks, up to and including that of sub-lieutenant in the Canadian Navy and lieutenant in the army are to be very considerably increased, the changes coming into effect as from April last. The total increase in the amount payable by Canada for pensions and allowances will be approximately 40 per cent. With the increases which have just been authorized, Canada's pension bill will be over \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year.

## MELON CROP PROFITABLE

TOPEKA, Kan.—From an acre and a half of ground on his farm, south-west of Scandia, says the Capital, Gustav Nystrom raised something like 3000 watermelons, of which he sold about \$600 worth during the summer.

## GERMAN CONTROL OF LEAGUE HINTED

Sincerity of Purpose of Conference in Behalf of Small and Subject Nationalities Attacked by Dissenters

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A repudiation of the aims and purposes of the so-called League of Small and Subject Nationalities has been issued by authority of the Slav Press Bureau of this city. The pronouncement, which says the purpose of the conference, which opens today, is pro-German, is signed by: Dr. S. S. George, editor of the Arabic Magazine; Dr. M. M. Houseplan, Armenian; N. A. Mokarzel, Mt. Lebanon; Charles Pergler, vice-president Bohemian National Alliance; M. M. Petrak, Croat; V. R. Savitch, former head of the press bureau, Serbian Foreign Office; Miran Sevasly, president Armenian National Union; and Dr. D. Callimahos, editor Greek National Herald; and is as follows: "The League of Small and Subject Nationalities, whose conference begins today at the Hotel McAlpine in this city, as at present constituted can serve no purpose but that of the German Government. We make no whole-sale accusation against the personnel of the gathering or the speakers at the conference. It was apparently originally initiated by honest but naive and easily deluded persons and several prominent Americans have consented to speak. A few genuine representatives of oppressed nationalities in no way tainted with pro-Germanism, gave the organization their temporary support as members of its council. But it is now evident that partly through the simplicity of the original organizers and partly through the activity of the element in the organization that has never disguised or hidden its pro-Germanism, the movement as a whole has taken on a more than suspicious character.

"Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington is the sole speaker for Ireland. Does she represent the Irish people, or only the pro-German wing of the Sinn Fein?"

"Madame Malmberg speaks for Finland, and there is another Finn on the council. Madame Malmberg represents the extreme pacifist view. Does either of these delegates speak for the Young Finn Party which cast 600,000 votes in the Finnish election a few weeks ago (nearly half the total) and is not a pro-German party?"

"The sole speaker for Greece is Adamantios Polykzidis, a partisan of King Constantine.

"While the pro-Germans are in evidence, many pro-Entente members have already withdrawn, or refused invitations to speak or to be members of the council, including Clement Rueff, the speaker for Alsace-Lorraine.

"In the case of other nationalities the delegates cannot claim to speak either for the nationality as a whole, or for a majority faction. Is it not a minority that is represented in the case of the Transvaal, India, Assyria (to be distinguished from Syria) and in other instances? Do the majority of the Scotch people regard themselves as an oppressed or subject nationality?"

"Specific and concrete condemnation of atrocities in Armenia, Serbia, Belgium, Syria, Poland and other sections have been discontinued, and this has enlisted the bitter protest of the representatives of these nationalities in the preliminary meetings.

"The very constitution of the league is unsound. A congress of subject races is comprehensible—though subject races under Russia are now free. However, their lands are occupied by the German armies and they still have this grievance.

"But why include small nations about whose independence there is no discussion (except in the German threat against Belgium)? What relation have those small nations, which either through economic or military terror or pro-Germanism have refused to lift a finger in behalf of the oppressed nationalities and have even aided Germany with supplies—what right have these independent nations in a congress of oppressed and subject nationalities? The only practical function of delegates from Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark is to add to the votes of the faction friendly to Germany. And why were none of the pro-ally small nations of South America represented? Spain and Holland also have strong pro-ally groups, but they have no delegates.

"For these reasons the undersigned either have refused the invitation to join the council of the league or to speak at the conference, or have already withdrawn or now withdraw from this body."

## OLEOMARGARINE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, an order-in-council has been passed allowing the manufacture and sale in Canada after Nov. 1 of oleomargarine, and also its importation free of duty. The order has been made necessary owing to high price of butter putting it out of the reach of the ordinary person. The order is a war measure only.

## AVIATION CAMP AT BEAMSVILLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Can.—An aviation camp for the royal flying corps is to be established at Beamsville and erection of the buildings will commence at once. The grounds comprise 300 acres, with an additional 1000 feet along the lake front for which a lease has been obtained. The camp will accommodate 1000 men and about 50 machine guns.



No. 4

This is the fourth of six advertisements.



A complete set of these advertisements can be secured on request.

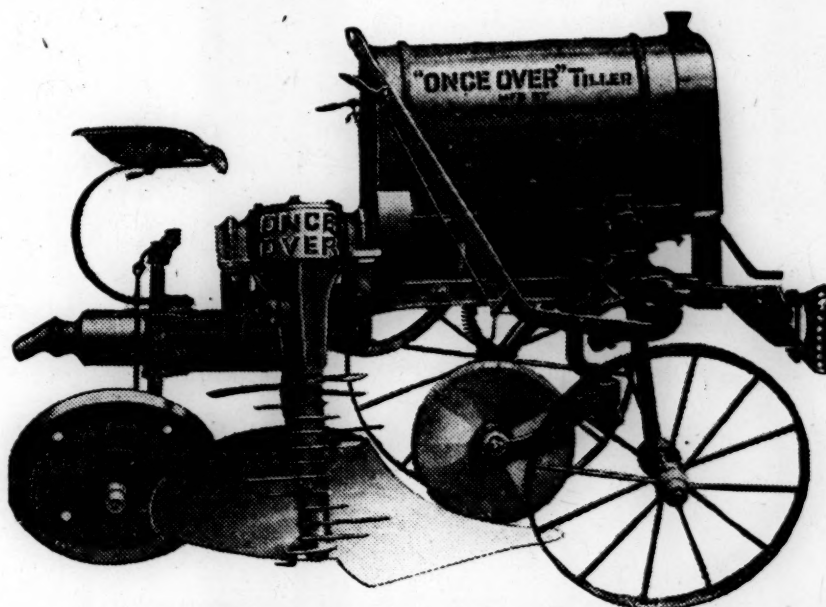
NOW COMES A NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT KNOWN AS

# The "Once-Over" Tiller

A New Kind of Plow That Helps Solve the World's Food Problem and Meets a Growing Need

THE NEW MACHINE plows, discs, and harrows the ground in One trip over the field,—making a perfect seed-bed in One operation—work that formerly required the combined effort of a number of strong men, several horses, three or four kinds of machines and weeks of time.

IT SAVES  
—TIME  
—LABOR  
—EXPENSE  
—HORSES  
—and reduces cost of  
production



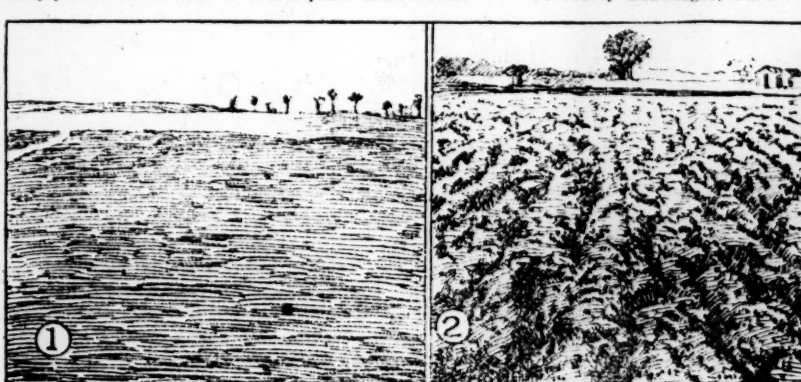
IT MAKES  
—A Perfect Seed Bed  
—An Increase in Yields  
—Drought Possibility  
Less  
—Big Crops More  
Certain

THE "ONCE-OVER" TILLER OF THE STANDARD SULKY (OR RIDING) PLOW TYPE, WHICH PLOWS, DISCS, AND HARROWS IN ONE OPERATION

A STUDY OF THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION will show the new device to be a simple arrangement consisting of a toothed, or bladed, rotor set to the right of the mold board of the plow, and operated by a gasoline engine, which turns the rotor only, the motor having nothing to do with the propulsion of the plow, which is pulled in the usual manner by either horses or a tractor. The rotor is driven at high speed; the teeth, or blades, engage the soil as it comes from the mold board and pulverize or disintegrate the earth, throwing it out in the rear thoroughly mixed with sod, weeds, roots or any other form of surface litter or fertilizer present. The soil is thus pulverized to the full depth of the furrow. A seeder or planter can follow the plow immediately.

THE OPERATION OF THIS NEW FARM TOOL should enable mankind to produce more food from a given quantity of ground with less horse-power, less man-power, and with less time, labor and expense, than has heretofore been possible. It makes a better seed bed in one operation than can be done with several different machines and in several trips over a field under old methods.

In ONE fully developed wheat plant, there are 1,704 feet of roots. These must have a deep, finely pulverized seed-bed to obtain plant nourishment. —P. Tracey Dondlinger, Ph. D.



TWO VIEWS OF THE SAME FIELD

View No. 1—This is a field worked with the "Once-Over" Tiller and turned into a perfect seed bed in ONE operation. This ground was plowed, disked and harrowed, all in one operation, and entirely by the machine. The job was handled by one young man and one team—work that ordinarily requires a score of men and horses. View No. 2—This field was plowed with the ordinary plow in the old way, and is part of the field shown in View No. 1. It was plowed the same depth as No. 1, by the same plow, the same horses and the same man. Note the rough, lumpy condition of the soil, which must be gone over several times more—work that would require much time, a number of men and horses and several different kinds of machinery.



A HOLE SCOOPED OUT BY HAND

In a seed bed made by the "Once-Over" Tiller, note the earth is thoroughly pulverized to the ENTIRE DEPTH of the bed, there being not a lump of soil or a root left in the soil. The size of a walnut from the surface clear down to the sub-soil. The advantage of this is too obvious to require comment.

THE HIGHER DEGREE OF TILLAGE produced by this new implement will result in increasing yields—some experimental results tending to hold forth the promise of as much as a twenty-one per cent increase in such crops as wheat, corn, oats, barley, sugar beets, etc. Such increase would mean, literally speaking, that this new "war plow" will "make five bushels of wheat grow where only four bushels grew before." A machine that will do this—or come anywhere near doing it—is performing a most valuable economic task—commanding the thorough investigation of all concerned with husbandry.

## THE WORLD'S PREDICAMENT.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, the world over, today, demands increased production of food. Taking the hand of humanity away from the work of production and turning it to that of destruction, and at the same time increasing the consumption, brings us squarely face to face with a condition that calls for radical thought and action. We must produce more food, yet we must do it with less animal and manual labor and in less time than ever before. The answer is machinery—a machine that will save labor, time and expense—and this is what the "Once-Over" Tiller is.

## MEETING THE NEED.

TO ILLUSTRATE THE GREAT NEED, at the present hour, to be one of increased production, we cite the fact that the average yield per acre in America is less than half that produced by the European farmer who habitually practices intensive tillage, even to the extent of using hand methods. What enormous yields the European farmer has secured through laborious methods, can be equaled, if not actually exceeded, by farmers the world over, with less effort, and in less time, and with less expense, by the use of the "Once-Over" Tiller. The point as to whether the machine will do this or not has been decided. It is no longer opinion as to what the machine will do. It is simply a matter of WHAT THE MACHINE IS ACTUALLY DOING TODAY.

A COMPLETE LINE OF LITERATURE will be mailed, gratis, on request. This data fully describes the machine, the work it has done and is doing, and contains statements and endorsements of some of the world's most noted authorities on agricultural machinery and on the question of agronomy.

THE THOUGHT BACK OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT, placed in an international newspaper, is to introduce the new machine and attract the attention of those throughout the whole world who are interested in tilling the soil. Our aim is to instruct all in the virtues of the new device with a view of ultimately selling a machine to the individual user, and of closing distributors' or agents' contracts with responsible firms in various countries.

"The available feeding area contained in a lump of soil is increased one thousand-fold when it is broken up and all of the particles are separated." —Dr. W. E. Taylor, Soil Culture Department.

"While tillage does not increase the amount of plant food elements in the soil, it does make available those which are there." —Director of John Deere's Soil Culture Department.

## SCIENTIFIC FARMING MACHINERY COMPANY,

Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

By Thomas W. Hicks, Vice President and General Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, October 29, 1917.

NOTE: Another advertisement giving further details of this machine, will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, on November 1, 1917. Part No. 1, 2 and 3 appeared on October 18, 22 and 25 respectively.

## Financial References:

BANKERS TRUST  
and Savings Bank  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
FAIRMONT NATIONAL BANK  
Fairmont, Minnesota  
BRADSTREET'S: DUN'S

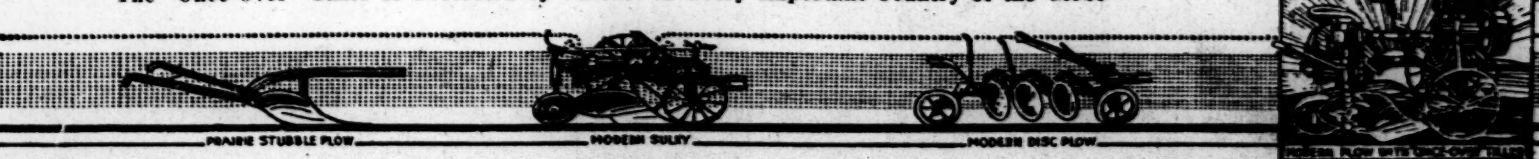
## DISTRIBUTORS AND AGENTS IN THE

UNITED STATES:  
Minnesota—Address the main office.  
Montana—J. J. OSWOLD, Billings, Montana.  
Florida and Georgia—V. W. HELM, Miami, Fla.  
New York (on Long Island)—J. W. PENTZ,  
Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

## Foreign Distributors:

FRANCE—G. & C. Kreplinger, 178 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris.  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and URUGUAY—Senor Enrique Fynn,  
774 Florida Boulevard, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd., Honolulu.  
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE and THE BALKAN STATES—  
Austin Baldwin & Co., Inc., 44 Whitehall St., New York City.  
RUSSIA (temporary basis)—Austin Baldwin & Co., Inc., N. Y. City.  
SWITZERLAND—Adolph Messmer, 41 Laufenstrasse, Basel, Switzerland (option).  
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—Hope Gibbons Sons & J. B. Clarkson, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.

The "Once-Over" Tiller is Protected by Patents in Every Important Country of the Globe









Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The  
last annual report of the New Zealand  
Tourist and Health Department shows  
a record revenue, the total for 1917

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The public has been much stirred by the publication in *El Universal* of a statement by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, former commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City and a well-known Constitutionalist, favoring Mexico's following the example of other Latin-American countries and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The entire front page of the newspaper was devoted to the statement, thousands of extra copies of which were printed in order to supply the demand for it. The paper also was posted on bulletin boards throughout the city and outlying districts, where large crowds read the statement of General Gonzales.

"The Jordaberg Line should abstain from references to England; whatever England has been guilty of is nothing compared with the actions of Germany, which have destroyed one-third of our fleet. We do not know whether it is in accordance with German ideas of tact to wave the German flag round our coast, where hundreds

MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the police have made a raid on a house in the Calle Cardinal Cisneros, and have arrested 11 persons belonging to a workman's association called La Prohidad, who were holding a secret meeting. It is known that these persons were acting in unison with the recent strike committee. The police have seized many important papers indicating the organization and methods of this and other societies of a revolutionary tendency.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY *of* NEW YORK







## SOFT COAL PRICE ORDERED RAISED

President Wilson, Upon Recommendation of Dr. Garfield, Advances Rate to Meet Wage Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, on recommendation of Fuel Administrator Garfield, has granted an increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of soft coal at virtually all the soft coal mines in the country. The increase becomes effective today. The presidential order provides that the increase shall not apply in the case of existing contracts providing for an increase in price to cover any raise in miners' wages. Neither will it apply in any districts where miners and operators fail to agree on a miners' penalty provision satisfactory to the Fuel Administration. The new price will make operative the wage increase agreed upon recently by coal operators and miners in conference with the Fuel Administration.

The President's order reads:  
"The White House,  
Washington, D. C.,  
Oct. 27, 1917.

"The scale of prices prescribed Aug. 21, 1917, by the President of the United States for bituminous coal at the mine, as adjusted and modified, by order of the United States Fuel Administrator, to meet exceptional conditions in certain localities, is hereby amended by adding the sum of 45 cents to each of the prices so prescribed or so adjusted and modified, subject, however, to the following express exceptions:

"(1) This increase shall not apply to any coal sold at the mine under an existing contract containing a provision for an increase in the price of coal thereunder in case of an increase in wages paid to miners.  
"(2) This increase in prices shall not apply in any district in which the operators and miners fail to agree upon a penalty provision, satisfactory to the Fuel Administrator, for the automatic collection of fines in the spirit of the agreement entered into between the operators and miners at Washington, Oct. 6, 1917.

"This order shall become effective at 7 a. m. on Oct. 29, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON."  
The price for bituminous coal fixed originally averaged about \$2.75 a ton, depending upon local conditions. The increase granted will not bring the price of coal at the mine much beyond \$3.20 a ton in any case, and in several localities it will be below that figure. In his letter to the President explaining the situation which led him to recommend an increase, Fuel Administrator Garfield, writing under date of Oct. 16, said:

"As a result of the conference held in Washington between the operators and the miners of the Central Field, an agreement was reached on the 6th of October, providing, among other things, an increase of wages as follows: An advance of 10 cents per ton to miners; advances ranging from 75 cents to \$1.40 per day to laborers; an advance of 15 per cent for yardage and dead work.

"This will result in an increase to miners of 50 per cent and to the best paid laborers of 75 per cent, over the wages of April 1, 1914. These increases are not in excess of the advance in cost of living for that period.

"It is obvious that these advances in wages must be taken either from the operator or the consumer. On the assumption that the prices fixed yielded a fair profit to the operator, it is clear that if this increase of wages is to fall entirely upon the operators their profits will no longer be fair, unless the result of the increase bears an insignificant relation to those profits.

"This question was submitted to me as Fuel Administrator. It is not possible to estimate the exact effect of the proposed increases upon the prices fixed. But the experts of the Federal Trade Commission and of the Fuel Administration have made as careful computation as the data in hand permit. I have asked these gentlemen to exclude from their computation any allowance which could properly be regarded as an indirect increase of the profits of the operators, and to make their calculation with the sole object in view of covering the increase in wages by interpreting the above proposals in terms of the prices fixed by you, that is to say, to advise me how many cents per ton on coal produced the proposed wage increases mean.

"In reaching the conclusion that the prices of coal at the mine should be increased to substantially cover these wage increases, I have been influenced particularly by the provisions of the agreement intended to secure an increased and an interrupted production of coal.

"It is the deliberate judgment of the best informed among the representatives of the miners' union that if the miners now at work should labor in the mines eight hours during even five days of the week there would be no shortage of coal. It is the purpose of the proposed supplemental agreement to secure approximation at last of this result by means of fines automatically collected. These fines are quite distinct from the penalizing fines sometimes attempted to be imposed by employers for their own benefit.

"In this connection, I beg to call special attention to the fourth item of the proposed supplemental agreement, namely, that, subject to the next biennial convention of the Mine Workers of America, the mine workers' representatives agree that at the present contract be extended during the continuation of the war, and not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918. I am assured that the next biennial convention will be held and patriotically confirm this provision. I believe you may confidently rely upon the assurances of the representatives of the union upon this point."

Dr. Garfield concludes by making

the recommendations later put into effect by the President.

Prices of bituminous coal at the mine for the State of Michigan, which were not fixed in the original order, were made on Saturday. The run of mine is fixed at \$3.15; prepared sizes, \$3.60, and slack or screenings, \$2.80. Further classifications in other states were announced as follows:

Montana—New prices: Prepared sizes, \$3; slack or screenings, \$1.50. Old prices: Prepared sizes, \$2.95; slack or screenings, \$2.45.

Arkansas—(Paris field.) New prices: Prepared sizes, \$1.50; slack or screenings, \$2. Old prices: Prepared sizes, \$2.90; slack or screenings, \$2.40.

Illinois—(McLean Coal Company, Bloomington.) New prices: Prepared sizes, \$4; slack or screenings, \$1.70. Old prices: Prepared sizes, \$2.65; slack or screenings, \$2.15.

Misouri—(Putnam County and Longwall thin seam lines in Randolph County.) New prices: Run of mine, \$3.15; prepared sizes, \$3.40; slack or screenings, \$2.90. Old prices: Run of mine, \$2.70; prepared sizes, \$2.95; slack or screenings, \$2.45.

## Food Drive Commencing

Half Million Volunteers to Invite Each Housewife to Sign Pledge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration's big drive to mobilize the kitchens of the United States for the duration of the war has started throughout the nation.

Half a million volunteers have begun invading the country's 22,000,000 households and are personally to invite each housewife to sign the "Food Pledge to conserve wheat, meat, fat and sugar. Aiding these is an army of 14,000 four-minute men, who will speak in the country's moving picture houses and at street corners to emphasize the fact that the success of food pledge week is important to the winning of the war.

Food pledge week, postponed until now to avoid conflict with the Liberty Loan finale, is to end Saturday night.

"Upon the success or failure of America's households to join this food conservation movement," said Food Administrator Hoover, "will largely stake the issue of this war."

## NEW YORK'S BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifth Avenue and Washington Square to the Sixties was crowded Saturday afternoon, with an immense outpouring of men, women and children, while the advocates of woman suffrage, estimated to number 20,000, marched for what they believed to be the last time in their long struggle for recognition of woman's right to vote in this State. The parade was the climax of the intensive campaign waged by the women throughout the State for approval of their cause at the polls Nov. 6.

One section was composed entirely of mothers, wives, and other relatives of men who are serving their country, and the demand for full democracy at home as well as throughout the world was the theme of many banners. Prominent in the line were placards presenting the signatures of more than a million women in this State who want the vote. About 500 men also marched.

## GERMANY SINKS SHIP SEIZED FROM HER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany has sunk the first of her own ships seized by the United States and operated by the Shipping Board. The Clara Menning, a steel vessel, 3000 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean, the board announced today. She had been under charter to the Italian Government, and was homeward bound from Italy. No lives were lost. The Clara Menning was a German ship seized by this country at the war's outbreak.

## TEXAS ASKED TO HOLD BACK ITS TURKEYS

DALLAS, Tex.—The United States Food Administration today asked the Texas Poultry, Butter and Egg Association to "help win the war" by refraining from dressing any turkeys for shipment outside the State of Texas before Dec. 1, "by which time the birds will have matured and will carry a much greater amount of flesh."

## PEACE PLEA OF CENTRAL POWERS

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—The Central Powers continue to declare their readiness for peace; if the enemy persists in war, we will show the power and force of peace," declared the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seidler, in an address to the Reichsrat today.

## ANOTHER LOAN IS EXTENDED TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States has extended a loan of \$25,000,000 to Great Britain, bringing the total advanced to that country since the war began up to \$1,400,000,000. The grand total of loans to all the Allies is now \$2,851,400,000.

## FOOD PLEDGE WEEK

"Food Pledge Week" in Boston will start tonight with a mass meeting at Tremont Temple at which Mark L. Regua of the National Food Administration, Governor McCall, Henry B. Endicott, State Food Commissioner, Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense will speak, and Mayor Curley is expected to preside.

## NATION IS URGED TO FOOD ECONOMY

President Wilson, in an Appeal to the People of the United States Emphasizes Loyal Duty to Our Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Today is the beginning of food pledge or family enrollment week, when at least 15,000,000 of the 22,000,000 households of the United States are expected to enroll themselves as members of the Food Administration by signing a pledge to exert the greatest economy in the handling of food.

President Wilson, in a statement issued today, the first day of family enrollment week under the direction of the United States Food Administration, declares that in no way can the nation accomplish its object in the war with more certainty than through every family and public eating places in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration and complying with its requests.

"The great voluntary effort in this direction," says the President, "which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction, offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual, and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world."

The President's statement in support of the Food Administration's efforts is as follows:

"The chief part of the burden of finding food supplies for the peoples associated with us in war falls, for the present, upon the American people, and the drain upon supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessities of life.

"Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and if our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required; if they will eliminate waste; and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus, and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home.

"To provide an adequate supply of food both for our own soldiers on the other side of the seas and for the civil populations and the armies of the Allies, is one of our first and foremost obligations; for if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations, we must first maintain their strength and vigor, and the solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman and child in the United States. The great voluntary effort in this direction which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual, and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world.

"We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction call for more sacrifice and devotion than in the place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration, and complying with its requests.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

In a statement issued today the Food Administration points out that the allies of the United States are vitally interested in the success of the family enrollment campaign, as upon it is contingent the maintenance of their fighting strength.

E. De Cartier, the Belgian Minister in Washington, in a statement prepared for the American people, expresses the deep appreciation of his nation for the executive ability and the humanitarian instincts which have saved Belgium from destruction.

"The people of Belgium," he said, "hovering on the brink of starvation, look to the United States to decide whether they shall live or perish."

He added that money and ships avail nothing if there is no food to purchase.

## Sugar Deals Explained

Tonnage Released by France as Result of Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Food Administration today issued the following statement:  
"Of the 26,500 tons of sugar just released to the American market by France, 12,000 tons was neutral sugar recently bought for France, and 14,500 tons bought for France months ago through the British Royal Commission. The additional 16,500 tons of sugar which is expected to be released to the market this week is owned by the Russian and Finnish governments, and is reported to be held by Grace & Co., New York. This firm is powerless to release this sugar without permission from the owners."

Denial was authorized by the Food Administration today of the published report that the Federal Sugar Refining Company was the only company not to come in with the administration. In fact, it was stated the Federal Sugar Refining Company not only signed the contract with the administration, but was the first one to do so. There has been no restriction on the sales of such sugars to manufacturers, says the Food Administration, and there has been no attempt on the part of the administration to force such holders to take a loss, and the only reason that the large volume of sugar just now released was not available sooner was because permission to use it had to be obtained from France, the British

Royal Commission, and neutral countries.

There is no reason for undue haste in the matter, it is stated by the Food Administration, inasmuch as no one is really suffering from the temporary sugar shortage. Enforced conservation is not an unmixed evil, it was added, as it brings to the attention of the American public, in a not harmful way, the vital necessity of conserving food products. America will have but one or two weeks of scarcity of sugar, while Europe has had three years of such shortage.

## Sugar Released

Addition Thus Made Expected to Relieve Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through Sir Joseph White Todd and John Ramsay Drake of the British Food Commission, George M. Rolphe, chairman of the International Sugar Committee of the Federal Food Administration, has obtained the release of 26,750 tons of sugar owned and paid for by Allies and neutrals and heretofore held in this city. The release of this sugar, and 16,500 tons more, expected shortly, will relieve the situation until the arrival of the first Louisiana supplies. Mr. Rolphe says that if the 16,500 tons come into the market immediately, the entire situation will be clarified.

Federal and state food administrators have obtained from many retail grocers an agreement to sell granulated sugar in bulk at 9½ cents a pound and packages at 10 cents, a reduction from the 10 and 11-cent arrangement made recently. The administrators are now taking up the milk question.

## LOWELL LIQUOR SQUAD IS ACTIVE

Efforts to Stop Sales to the Soldiers Results in Several Cases in Local Court Which Imposes a Number of Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—Activities of the liquor and vice squad of the municipal police and the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee resulted in bringing several cases before Judge Enright in the local police court today in connection with the campaign being waged to prevent soldiers from procuring intoxicating drink while on leaves in this city.

The police continue to experience difficulty in apprehending persons who act as "messengers" and "carriers" for the soldiers, owing to the lack of a law covering this situation. The court, however, has imposed fines upon several persons arrested on the technical charge of drunkenness and held on complaint of the authorities, in an effort to bring such offenses to a halt, a fine of \$10 being imposed in such a case today.

The police took the names of four persons who it is claimed were acting as "messengers" for soldiers and operating around a wholesale house in Bridge Street, it is said. The persons whose names were obtained will be closely watched in the future.

Names of three soldiers alleged to have procured liquor by means of "messengers" also were taken and recorded for future reference. The liquor was taken from the men and they were advised to return to camp.

The police raided a house at 65 Franklin Street and arrested a woman on a charge of illegally selling liquor to soldiers in uniform. The police say they had been watching the house for some time and late on Saturday and early on Sunday saw soldiers enter and it is alleged, obtain liquor. When the police raided the place they found a considerable quantity of liquor.

The work of the liquor squads was praised today by William C. McNamara, field secretary for the local no-license committee, who also says that the efforts to clean up the city and to protect the soldiers from the evils of the liquor traffic are being deeply appreciated by the citizens.

Mr. McNamara tells of efforts being made by the soldiers of Lowell themselves to remedy conditions and to aid in the campaign to make the city go "no license" at the municipal election on Dec. 11. He states that the soldiers have been attracted by the activities of the authorities during their weekend leaves of absence from camp, and when told of the seriousness of conditions saw where they could help by urging their fellow soldier-citizens to Ayer to come to Lowell and cast a vote against the licensed saloon.

The no-license campaign was started on Sunday night with a rally at the Calvary Baptist Church, at which the Rev. A. R. Dilts presided. The Rev. Dr. John E. Pickard was the speaker and he urged all citizens to take a hand in the campaign to swing the city into the no-license column.

On Tuesday another rally will be held in connection with a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society at the First Baptist Church. The speakers here are to be the Rev. Donald H. Gerish of Lawrence and Secretary McNamara of the no-license committee.

## GERMANS SENTENCED IN CONSPIRACY CASE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gustav Jacobsen, Albert Wedhe and George Paul Boehm, German aliens, have been sentenced here to three years' imprisonment in Leavenworth penitentiary and fined \$13,000 each for conspiracy to foment a revolution in India. Heramba Lal Gupta, a Hindu, convicted with them, was given 18 months' imprisonment and fined \$200.

## APPLE CROP HEAVY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Agriculture Inspector Finds Large Yield of Good Fruit in Growing District Where High Prices Obtain

Additional returns from the apple crop of northwestern Massachusetts indicate that the yield in Franklin and northern Berkshire County will be more than 100,000 barrels, and that in this part of the United States the so-called "off year" rule does not obtain, for the crop is from 15 to 20 per cent larger than in 1916.

Most of the crop are Baldwins, with Hubbardston second, while a new variety known as the "Little Core" is coming rapidly to the front as a popular eating as well as cooking apple.

R. Edward Annin Jr., chief apple inspector of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, who has just returned from a tour through the apple growing district along the northern border of the State, reports that not only is the crop an exceptionally heavy one, but the quality is above the average. For those reasons he was not surprised to find apple buyers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Chicago, canvassing the district and offering good prices for well graded fruit.

The federal apple grading law is being more generally observed than ever before, according to Mr. Annin, particularly by Massachusetts growers, while apple buyers from different parts of the United States report a marked improvement in grading of apples during the past five years in nearly all the New England states.

The apple crop in Franklin County is placed by Mr. Annin at 90,000 barrels compared with 75,000 barrels in 1916. The headquarters, or apple centers, of the district, are at Greenfield, Shelburne Falls and Buckland from which points shipments are being made to Boston, New York and the West. Some of the Franklin growers have from 100 to 200 barrels of apples waiting shipment, while many others sold their apples on the trees.

Apple growers in Massachusetts are making every effort this year to utilize all the fruit and in this work they are considerably assisted by the big prices which they have been obtaining for low grade apples, or those which fall from the trees before the regular picking. In former years from 60 to 75 per cent of the fallen fruit was allowed to go to waste, as the farmer found it unprofitable to harvest it at 30 cents for 100 pounds. This year the demand for all kinds of apples has brought about an advance even in the low grade, and this grade which was rejected in former years is now being sold from \$1 to \$1.10 a hundred. Mr. Annin reported that during his tour through Franklin County he met a farmer with a load of 7300 pounds of low grade apples which he was hauling to the market and for which he had already been paid \$73 cash at the barn door.

Well graded Baldwin apples are selling for from \$3 to \$5 a barrel at the railroad station at Shelburne Falls

and Greenfield, according to another apple expert in Boston, and an extra charge of 50 cents is being made for the barrel. One farmer in Wilbraham, Mass., near Springfield has been selling fancy grade apples for \$8 a barrel at the barn door, and some of his customers have paid \$3 a barrel for low grade or pick-ups.

Reports from other parts of Massachusetts show that the farmers along the state highways have been selling apples at good prices for the past six weeks, their customers being almost entirely motor tourists. In fact the front yard vegetable, fruit and preserve counter on the popular automobile routes of New England has brought in thousands of dollars to the farmer, who has not only sold his products at good prices but has been saved the expense of carting and shipment.

It is estimated by a farming expert that at least 25 per cent of the apple crop along the state road from Boston over the Mohawk Trail to Williams-town will go to motorists, at prices well in advance of those which obtain at the local railroad station.

With milk bringing 7 to 8 cents a quart at the barn door, and an insistent demand for every pound of fruit and vegetables raised on the place, the farmers in northern Worcester, Franklin and Berkshire counties are closing an unusually prosperous year.

## WELLS MEMORIAL WORK

Several new classes at the Wells Memorial Institute of Boston are planned for the winter and tomorrow evening opening exercises will be held, at which Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston and president of the institute, will preside and Miss Mary A. Barr, chairman of the women's committee on food conservation of the Boston Public Safety Committee will speak. A special course in preparation for civil service examinations is to be conducted in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of University Extension and courses in cooking, millinery and dressmaking have been arranged to aid housekeepers. Instruction in automobile construction and repair, parliamentary law and mechanical drawing will be conducted as usual. The kitchen has been enlarged until more than twice as many classes in cooking will be conducted this year, both in the afternoons and evenings. Every Thursday afternoon, commencing Nov. 8, a knitting bee will be conducted by the institute in aid of the soldiers and sailors.

## TUFTS COLLEGE TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Tufts College Teachers Association was held at Tufts College Saturday. The principal address of the day was given by John S. Scully, superintendent of schools of Brockton, on "Up to the Minute Teaching." Mr. Scully urged the teachers to improve their main duties on their schools: Americanism and Selective Service. He impressed upon them the necessity of educating the foreign born as well as the native born, men and women alike. The members of the club were the guests of the trustees at a luncheon served in the gymnasium, following which, and continuing for the rest of the afternoon, conferences on various subjects were held in Robinson Hall.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF PRICES URGED

Boston Chamber of Commerce Indorses the Recommendations of the National Organization, Excepting One

Strong governmental control and regulation of prices and the distribution of staple commodities on the part of the United States is favored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The National Chamber of Commerce's special committee adopted seven recommendations for various phases of food price control and the distribution of supplies during the continuance of the war, and the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has indorsed all save one. The action of the Boston board was reported forthwith to the special committee of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C.

On the third recommendation the Boston board of directors took the attitude that regulation of prices of raw materials should extend to farm and food products in the hands of the farmer, grower, or associations of farmers or growers, who were for some reason exempted from any application of the act of Aug. 10. Regarding this, the Boston Chamber of Commerce directors' report is:

"We see no reason why the farmer as well as any other agency should not be put under the obligation to accept the government determined prices for what the public needs. We see no reason why such producers should be left free as they were by the act of Aug. 10 to hoard and hold back supplies and food products which the public requires. The exemption from the power of regulation of any one link in the chain of production is likely to defeat the whole object of such regulation."

The seven recommendations of the National Chamber of Commerce's special committee in connection with the referendum of price control during the war, are as follows:

"1. That additional legislation be passed to create authority to control prices during the war.  
"2. That authority to control prices should extend to all articles which have importance in basic industries as well as in war, and which enter into the necessities of everyday life.  
"3. That authority to control prices should extend to raw materials and finished products.

"4. That authority to control prices should extend to the prices the public pays as well as those paid by the Government.

"5. That authority to control prices should be administered by a small executive board appointed by the President.

"6. That an agency working in harmony with the board controlling prices should have authority to distribute available supplies to those purchasers whose needs are most directly related to the public welfare.

"7. That each leading industry and trade should create a representative committee to represent it in conference and to advise with agencies that control prices and distribution."



## A MIGHTY ACHIEVEMENT Removes Mountain Barriers—Conserves Earth's Treasures

Mighty indeed—for not alone has the "St. Paul Road" by its electrification across the Continental Divide (now being extended through the Cascade Range) leveled the mountains as a barrier to transportation—but has also released great stores of earth's treasured energy for other much needed purposes.

By utilizing the hitherto wasted power of mountain waterfalls to move the heavy steel trains across the mountains of the Northwest, there is conserved annually over a quarter of a million tons of coal, over a half million barrels of oil, and the thousands of cars necessary to transport this fuel are freed to serve other pressing needs of transportation.

In this world crisis, when every resource of the nation is taxed to its utmost, this "ST. PAUL" achievement takes on extreme importance.

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INITIATIVE IS THE  
FORD HALL TOPIC

Sherman L. Whipple and Herbert Parker Chief Speakers For and Against the Measure

Professional men, business men, politicians and delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention crowded Ford Hall last night to hear Sherman L. Whipple and Herbert Parker discuss "The Initiative and Referendum." Mr. Whipple spoke in favor of the measure while former Attorney-General Parker argued against the proposed change in legislative methods.

Attorney Whipple argued that the present constitution of Massachusetts is antiquated and in certain respects unjust. He explained the purpose of the initiative and referendum as a measure to initiate or pass a law which the Legislature failed to act upon or which the Governor had vetoed. He urged that it was a method by means of which constitutional amendments might be more easily effected.

Mr. Parker argued for the present constitution and for what it stands. He said the constitution of Massachusetts was the first written constitution and that it has proved itself to be the best. He insisted that the constitution of Massachusetts, based on the old common law of England, is the finest instrument of government ever devised; that under it the Commonwealth had prospered, and that ample provision is made for amendment.

Mr. Parker said the proposed change in the laws of the Commonwealth would discredit representative government and make the members of the Legislature mere instruments of suspicion and distrust. He concluded by saying:

"This constitution has safeguarded and upheld the government of this State for nearly 150 years and during that period has been amended 44 times, all but nine of which have been made through legislation at the will of the people. There is no occasion to doubt the response made to their demands for legislation."

The occasion for this debate on the timely subject of the evening was the opening night of the seventh annual session of the People's Forum at Ford Hall.

SPEEDY UNLOADING  
OF CARS IS URGED

Boston shippers are urged to unload the less-than-carload consignments of freight as soon as received in order to avoid congestion at the Boston freight yards, in a statement today from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. After reviewing the undesirable conditions in the yards which obtained last year when less than carload lots were allowed to accumulate, the chamber asks all to cooperate in avoiding the condition this year. It says:

"The carriers are commencing to embargo less-than-carload freight, and these embargoes will increase to the detriment of business generally, unless receivers of freight cooperate by removing the incoming freight promptly. If Boston receivers fail to appreciate the importance of doing this, they will have no one but themselves to blame if the embargoes on less-than-carload freight become as frequent as those on carload shipments."

"The railroads will be able to give better service if the consignees will bear in mind that it is a moral duty under present conditions to remove shipments of any character whatever from the freight station with the least possible delay. Any failure to do this results in an inconvenience not only to the carriers, but to other receivers of freight and materially affects the general situation. The fact that a consignee's shipment may weigh only a few hundred pounds has no bearing, because that shipment cannot be covered up by other freight without entailing a great deal of labor in its removal, and labor is very scarce at present."

LOUISIANA SEEKS  
RICE FLOUR MILLS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Commercial organizations of New Orleans and other cities in Louisiana are seeking the establishment of a mill in this State to manufacture rice flour from the cheaper grades of rice. This flour, which has come into large demand as a substitute for wheat flour, is unobtainable in Louisiana, the largest rice-producing state of the Union, largely because there is no mill here to grind it. The wholesalers declare there is an excellent opportunity for two or three such mills to be operated in Louisiana at a profit.

"We cannot get rice flour because none is ground in Louisiana, right in the heart of the rice belt," said Thomas P. Graham, a member of the largest wholesale grocery firm in New Orleans. "The mills in Texas cannot afford to grind it and ship it to us at a price at which we can sell it, when the cheapest grade of rice is selling at 6½ cents a pound. That would make a barrel of rice flour cost us more than \$13, while we can sell wheat flour at \$12, with every prospect of it going even lower than that."

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Students at Simmons College plan to celebrate Founder's Convocation Day next Wednesday afternoon in the Harvard Street Church, where a meeting is to be held in honor of John Simmons, who founded the college in the year 1895. The first class was graduated in 1902. The college tennis championship cup was secured by the junior class for the third consecutive year, last Saturday afternoon, when

Miss Mildred Gordon, victor in the junior-freshman match, defeated Miss Louise Beckwith, the winner of the senior-sophomore match, in straight sets; 6-1; 6-2. The cup was presented by Miss Beckwith, president of the athletic association.

OKLAHOMA CROPS  
AWAIT FARM HELP

Definite Movement Is Begun to Enlist School Children in Work on the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—School children in the cities and towns of Oklahoma may be enlisted to assist the farmers in gathering their cotton and other fall crops.

Owing to a marked labor shortage, especially on the farms, thousands of acres of cotton are standing in the fields unpicker. R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has sent out letters to the superintendents of schools in the cities and towns throughout Oklahoma, asking them to assist the farmers in their communities in harvesting their cotton and other crops. Superintendent Wilson proposes that town boys and girls be encouraged to go into the country on Saturday and assist the farmers and their children in picking the cotton and in performing other work that young people can do.

"At the present time," says Mr. Wilson, "the country is facing a condition that makes it necessary for the school children to do a great deal of farm work, otherwise the crops which are so important and so valuable at this time will be wasted, causing much loss to the farmers and a great disadvantage to the State and nation."

Many farmers in Oklahoma are compelled to keep their own children out of school to help in the cotton picking, and then cannot gather all their crop.

Not only is there a shortage of labor on the farms in this State, but the scarcity of workmen is reflected in building and other industrial enterprises. The State is able only to engage enough men to keep the work on the new \$150,000 auditorium and library building at the State University at Norman going about half the time. Many industrial plants of the State are complaining that they are unable to get enough skilled workmen to operate to full capacity.

Another handicap is being felt in connection with obtaining building materials for private industry. The Federal Government has taken the entire output of several Oklahoma plants which put out materials, and is using the products in cantonment work at Ft. Sill and elsewhere.

The entire output of crushed stone at the State Reformatory at Granite, Okla., has been commandeered by the Federal Government. The State had been selling crushed stone to a number of builders and contractors, and they are now compelled to seek other sources. Gov. R. L. Williams and Mayor Overholser of Oklahoma City are cooperating in an effort to obtain crushed rock to be used in construction of the \$1,000,000 waterworks improvements and dam at Oklahoma City.

NOVEL TRIP ACROSS  
THE CONTINENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hugh Biggart has returned from an unusual trip, says the Democrat. He was chosen by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, which company he has served as an engineer for the past 27 years, to accompany Motor Car 1002 and make delivery to the San Diego & Southeastern Railroad to which the car had been sold.

This car was sent to California on its own wheels. While the railroad rules make allowance for men to accompany a carload of stock or household goods, Mr. Biggart found it necessary for him to pay passengers to the freight departments of the roads over which he traveled, even though he rode as freight.

The westbound trip was accomplished in 14 days, during which time he traveled 5379 miles over five of the country's big railroad systems and passed through 28 railroad terminals. Mr. Biggart slept in the car and obtained his meals along the line.

CAMP SENDS RENTS  
UP AT ANNISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

ANNISTON, Ala.—There is scarcely a building suitable for business purposes to be had in the city. In the immediate business district a few old dwellings have been converted into business places. There are no houses for dwelling purposes for rent. Five-room cottages which formerly rented for not more than \$30 per month have now been rented at the rate of \$125 per month, so a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a reliable source. This condition is brought about by the increase in population due to the establishment of Camp McClellan at this place.

OIL BRINGS BOOM  
TO WYOMING TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CASPER, Wyo.—A demand for 500 carpenters has been made in Casper by the commercial club, while prices of from 75 cents to \$1 an hour have been offered. The sudden expansion of the oil industry in Wyoming has caused such a rush to this city, which is virtually the center of the Big Muddy and Salt Creek fields, that accommodations for all new settlers is impossible. Many tents have been erected surrounding the town, while the rush for buildings has been so great that it is impossible to begin to fill the demand.

## MUSIC

## Pension Fund Concert

First Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Mr. Muck conducting and with Mme. Geraldine Farrar, soprano, assisting; afternoon of Oct. 28. The orchestra played the following selections: Tchaikovsky, symphony No. 6 ("Pathetic"); Wagner, Good Friday music from "Parsifal" and funeral music from "Götterdämmerung." The soprano sang Wagnerian selections with orchestra, as follows: "Ich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," songs, "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen" and "Träume." She sang songs with piano, Richard Epstein playing the accompaniments, as follows: "Stille Sicherheit," Franz, "Volksliedchen," Schumann; "Sternlein," Moussorgsky; "Erstes Begegnen," Grieg; "Schneggeleichen," Grieg.

The "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikovsky and a Pension Fund concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, soon to go hand in hand most of the time; nevertheless, this ever-popular symphony loses none of its charm with the concert-going public, as was strongly evidenced by the lively appreciation manifested by the audience at Sunday's concert. With an organization like the Boston Symphony, having numerous performances of this particular symphony to its credit, one might almost be inclined to believe, after hearing yesterday's performance, that in this case "familiarity breeds contempt"; not that the symphony was played indifferently, but rather that Dr. Muck's interpretation was of a more or less perfunctory character.

A side-step from the beaten track of traditional rendition of any musical composition is always welcome and refreshing, and one cannot help but call to mind, in connection with this same symphony, the visit, a few years ago of Arthur Nikisch with the London Symphony Orchestra, when on that occasion he dared to establish, for the time being at least, his own "tradition" with the "Pathetic," startling the pedants perhaps, but winning an artistic triumph, just the same.

In the Good Friday music from "Parsifal," the orchestra attained its highest artistic mood, and in the funeral music from "Götterdämmerung" one's admiration for Wagner as a master of orchestration was quickened when listening to the maximum of sonority reached in the tone mass of this piece.

Mme. Farrar's art, while elusive and disappointing at times, is sufficiently interesting in some respects to keep an audience enthusiastic to the last. Just how much of this is attributable to histrionic ability or to vocal attainment, it might be difficult to say. Her work, however, from a purely standpoint, would seem to lack virility, falling short in actual tonal capacity and resonance, especially noticeable in the aria and songs with orchestra. Mme. Farrar knows how to interpret and there is unmistakable finesse to all her efforts.

Richard Epstein provided the piano accompaniments to the five songs most artistically.

## Notes

Miss Mary Garden, the soprano, is to take part in performances of the Chicago Opera Company in the course of the engagement of the organization at the Boston Opera House in February. She is expected to appear in "Carmen," "Monna Vanna," "Pelléas and Mélisande" and other French operas. She is to join the company when the western tour is over, and will appear in the Chicago and New York seasons.

A pupils' recital took place in recital hall of the New England Conservatory on Saturday afternoon. Two ensemble numbers were presented: The Mozart piano trio in B-flat major, by Catharine Lloyd, John W. Dickinson and Helen Moorhouse and the Rubinstein piano trio in G minor, by Douglas Kenney, Alice Roberts and Lucille Quimby.

SOCIALIST DRAFT  
OPPONENT CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—J. W. Head, a Socialist worker, was found guilty by a jury in the Federal Court at Sioux Falls. He was charged with violation of the Espionage Act, in that he willfully obstructed the recruiting and enlistment in the army to the injury of the United States. The testimony showed that he had spoken against the constitutionality of the draft law and circulated petitions asking for its repeal. The defendant admitted that the petitions were furnished by the Socialist national headquarters at 803 West Washington Street, Chicago.

The attorneys for the 27 Hutchinson County farmers convicted last week were given until Wednesday to perfect motion for arrest of judgment and new trial. Defendants are at liberty under bonds aggregating \$240,000.

## SIR JOHN AIRD'S VIEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Sir John Aird, the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was in the city a few days ago and speaking of the conditions after the war, gave it as his opinion that it would take from six to nine months for the work of re-adjustment in western Canada, after which the country would enter upon a period of expansion and development.

GOV. MCCALL MAY  
SPEAK BUT ONCE

Republican Candidate to Deliver Address in Tremont Temple Saturday Night

Governor McCall's public speaking in the Massachusetts state campaign may be confined to a single address which is scheduled to be delivered at a Republican rally in Tremont Temple, Boston, Saturday evening, Nov. 3, the Saturday preceding the election, Nov. 6.

The Governor has announced that his duties in connection with Massachusetts' preparation for the world war have occupied so much time that he has been unable to conduct a personal campaign for reelection to a third term.

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and United States Senators Lodge and Weeks are also scheduled to speak at the Saturday evening rally. President Lewis Pankhurst of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, under whose auspices the rally will be held, is to preside.

Senator Lodge has been scheduled for a meeting in Salem next Thursday evening, but other than this there are no large Republican rallies in prospect.

Chairman George A. Bacon of the Republican State Committee has directed the effort of his organization to getting out the vote on election day.

"The only question is the size of the plurality that will be polled a week from next Tuesday for Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and the rest of the ticket," said Chairman Bacon recently.

"I am confident that the voters of Massachusetts will show their appreciation of Massachusetts' war administration by going to the polls on election day and doing their duty as citizens. If they do, the victory of the administration from the Governor down promises to be overwhelming."

Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, began a four days' tour of western Massachusetts today with the slogan: "Massachusetts milk for Massachusetts people." Matthew Hale, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor with the Democratic, Prohibition and Progressive Party designations, is one of the campaign party. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is due to take the stump for the Mansfield-Hale ticket at Natick tonight.

R. O. T. C. AT TECHNOLOGY

Definite orders have been received from the War Department relative to the establishment of the R. O. T. C. at Technology, the new course to start within a few days, open only to sophomores, and planned to cover a period of three years. The general plan is to give the men three hours' work a week during the sophomore year. Most of this time will be spent at the South Armory. During the third and fourth years, five hours will be devoted to the work.

Two branches are open to the members, the signal corps or the coast artillery. The first branch is designed principally for men in electrical engineering courses, while the other is open to practically every course given at the institute. The work will consist of drills, callisthenics, and field signal exercises, with special classroom exercises.

The signal corps men will get work in sending and receiving messages by flag, torch, lantern, heliograph, ordinary telegraph, field buzzer, and radio telegraph, besides work in construction and testing of lines, setting up and handling of radio equipment, fire control and testing of the same.

The men in the coast artillery specialize on heavy guns, mortars, use and operation of fire control instruments, electrical appliances, projectiles, primers, and fuses.

Upon graduation, the men who have completed this work satisfactorily and can pass the physical examinations are commissioned as first lieutenants in the reserve, and are subject to call for the next 10 years.

CHILD LABOR LAW RULING

Although commission merchants receive only a fixed per cent for handling a commodity, this fact does not protect them from being "dealers" in the meaning of the Child Labor Law, even though the place of business is outside the State where the product is found and the dealers do not handle the goods directly, according to an opinion made public today by the children's bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. When asked for an opinion concerning a certain abbreviated form in use among Boston merchants, the bureau said that it was up to the dealer to decide on the legality of a form he was asked to use. Details of forms considered a sufficient protection from prosecution under the law may be had from the chamber.

FEDERAL PRISON EXTENSION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A wooden prison to house draft slackers and American soldiers who violate the articles of war while in foreign service will be erected as an addition to the disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, says a dispatch to the Star.

## ART

## C. Arnold Slade at Vose's

"Youth is the Golden Age," so runs the saying. But there is youth and youth. There is the period that is synonymous with inexperience, a rather pagan period, that takes itself and nothing else seriously, and flits from scene to scene, and from incident to incident, rather well convinced that beauty—the beauty of all things—is only skin deep. Then there is the other youth—a much more real and important thing—the youthful mentality that knows no number of years, that never loses its zest and thoughtful appreciation, that sees every sunrise with fresh eyes—and, most important of all, does not take itself seriously at all.

In art, of course, the youthful vision is always a pertinent factor, and we are ready to forgive the one form, if, in the end, it leads to the other. Take, for instance, the work of C. Arnold Slade, which is being shown at the Vose Galleries this week. Here is a young painter for whom color is always the attraction—the color of nature and the color of the busy haunts of men. The sun-drenched shores of Cape Cod and the sun-drenched shores of the Mediterranean, alike catch his color-seeking eye, quite regardless of all that they represent as borders of the Old World and the New.

There is no doubt of the happiness and the impetuosity of Mr. Slade's coloring. Apparently he clings his paint box over his back, walks abroad quite carelessly and unslings it wherever his fancy directs—to catch a statueque Nubian boy in bright-brown burnous—a busy Mediterranean port—or a sweeter, gentler-tinted Massachusetts fishing village. His brush is most facile—dangerously so—for it would seem a greater concentration would serve him to a better end. His faults are the faults of over-facility. But it is the zest of it all that counts the most—and in the last two years there has been vast improvement in the technique.

## Miss Dunbar's Delightful Quintessence

There is another new show in town—an exhibit by Miss Daphne Dunbar at the Brooks Reed Gallery—that is delightfully youthful. At first glance, one sets these little water color genes down as futuristic. Then one sees, immediately, that it is quite unfair to apply the term. The artist is quietly making fun of the ultra-modern schools, perhaps, or, again, is designedly quaint to suit her own ends? Well, it doesn't matter. One is content to enjoy them all with appreciative smiles, and, at the same time, discover some remarkably good harmonies of coloring and composition.

Miss Dunbar works in consciously angular lines and pure, fresh tints of flat color, dividing her larger masses from each other by outlines of the white paper, giving a suggestion of the stencil. For all the angularity and primary quaintness of the detail, however, the general impressions are excellent.

Here is a glimpse of a swan boat in the Public Garden, freighted with absurd little figures, under more absurd little willows. Here is a crowded sidewalk before the circus-like tents of a flower show, with two attractively ridiculous donkeys in the foreground. Here a charming Chinese embroidery-like fantasy, entitled "Somewhere in Spring." It is all deft, dainty and fundamentally accurate. Most interesting of all—because, obviously, the artist does not take herself too seriously, she succeeds in turning out something really worth while. Would that futurists could learn the lesson.

## A Newcomer in Etching

Again the young worker, at Goodspeed's Book Shop, on Park Street. Here is the first showing of etchings by Arthur W. Heinzelman of Providence—a portrait painter, who for the last 18 months has been experimenting with the etcher's needle and who has already obtained some rather remarkable results. He is still the painter, with the painter's eye—one can tell that at a glance. Etching demands a sure command of the medium that not even 18 months can render up. But there is sufficiently evident the intelligence and skill to promise a future of really good things.

It is the prints revealing the true etching qualities that tell the most. There is one, a small plate and a most simple theme—a sturdy, nude little lad, in the sunshine, close by a tall clump of beach scrub—in which the whole feeling is most charming and in which the composition, as absolute simplicity as it is, suggests almost a

monumental dignity. "Musician With a Guitar" is another professional looking print, obeying the laws of the medium and attaining success. The other 30 or 40 prints are well worth looking at, as well. There are faults, to be sure. There is a need to handle the needle with an eye to line rather than color value. There is often a bad handling of the wiping of the plates, resulting in tones that are uneven to no purpose, and sometimes spotty and dirty. But there is hinted, through it all, a richness of thought that denotes potentiality undeveloped rather than a power unequal to the task.

## REAL ESTATE

George F. Lothrop Jr. has sold to William Berwin, deed coming through George F. French, an improved estate situated 32 Staniford Street, West End. The property consists of a 3½-story and basement well brick house and 1900 square feet of land, all carrying an assessment of \$9400. Of this amount the land represents \$7600.

Out in Dorchester Eva W. Bonney has purchased a frame dwelling, owned by the Sarah R. Wentworth estate, at 18 Edson Street, taxed for \$5500, and \$1000 of this is the value of 3956 square feet of land.

A small property has been purchased in West Roxbury by Paolo Scavitto from Giuseppe Celia, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 3150 square feet. The total assessment is \$2900 and the lot carries \$600.

## PURCHASED NEWTONVILLE HOME

H. C. Dourne and E. H. Gratton have sold to George Taylor, a large new cement house on Bullough Park, Newtonville, facing Bullough Pond. There are about 12,000 square feet of land and a garage. The property, being new, is not yet assessed, but is valued at about \$15,000.

C. C. Streeter and C. D. Young have sold to George Taylor two lots of land on Bullough Park, Newtonville, adjoining the above property, containing about 5300 square feet. Alvord Bros. were the brokers.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Oct. 27, 1917:

	Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of mtgs
Oct. 22	89	41	\$80,850
Oct. 23	57	23	154,525
Oct. 24	62	39	57,002
Oct. 25	54	21	123,200
Oct. 26	49	18	65,555
Oct. 27	39	16	230,353
Totals	350	162	\$711,505
Same week 1916	554	278	\$1,790,403
Same week 1915	485	255	\$1,312,590
Wk end Oct. 20, 1917	197	190	\$322,403

## SHIPPING NEWS

Gill netters are beginning the season's fishing operations out of Gloucester in earnest, and about 175,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, was landed at Gloucester from these vessels Saturday and Sunday. It was reported here today. Mackerel vessels are hauling out of the industry, and either preparing to lay up until spring or fit out for other branches of the fisheries, after the most successful season in the history of the mackerel fisheries. The steamer Quoddy, the first vessel to start gill netting this season, stocked \$5500 for one week, each of the crew receiving \$260, which is said to be a record amount for one week's fishing in this branch of the fisheries. The schooner Rob Roy and Georgia are to fit for the fishing. Arrivals at Gloucester as reported here today were: British schooner Nantoma from Foxes River, Quebec, 2000 quintals cured fish, and the following with salted mackerel: Victor 50 barrels, Bettina 19, and Lucia 50.

Wholesale prices of fresh fish started upward again with the opening of business at the fish pier this morning. Several trips of fish were on hand; but prices were much higher than Saturday, which dealers explained by saying a heavy demand was felt. Arrivals: Steamer Heroine 47,200 pounds, steamer Wave 71,500, steamer Surge 242,000; schooners, Waltheim 16,200, H. L. Marshall 22,000, Mary F. Sears 15,500, Joseph P. Mesquita 5100, Elenora De Costa 18,000, Araba 8900, Ethel B. Penny 19,500, Patriot 24,500, and Elsie G. Silva 13,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7@8, steak cod \$9.50@14.50, market cod \$5@8, pollock \$6@8, large hake \$8@10, small hake \$7@8, and cusk \$6@7.50.

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PLANT PROPOSED

Beverly Board of Aldermen to Act on Plan It Has Already Approved in Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass.—Municipal ownership of the Beverly Gas & Electric Company is the object of a proposal the Board of Aldermen is to pass upon tonight, which it has already approved in committee of the whole without a dissenting vote. It would require the city solicitor to prepare a bill, for submission to the next Legislature, which would give the city the right to own its gas and electric light plant. Under the law, if this authority is granted, the city would be required to purchase the plant of the existing company.

The movement for city ownership of its gas and electric facilities began as the result of a raise in rates by the local company on Sept. 9; the rate being made retroactive. Several weeks ago the Rial Side Improvement Association, of which Augustus J. Richards is president, declaring that there should be a reduction instead of an increase in rates, or, at least, that the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated, passed a resolution calling upon the Mayor, through the Board of Aldermen, to ask the Gas and Electric Light Commission for a hearing on the new rates. In presenting this to the Board of Aldermen, the speakers touched upon subjects not embodied in the resolution and proposed that something be done toward getting authority for city ownership of the plant. The board, then, acting in committee of the whole, agreed to both propositions. This was two weeks ago. The next step is for the board to take a final vote.

CONSERVATION OF  
CARS TO BE TOPIC

Car conservation and demurrage will be discussed at a meeting in the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow afternoon of local shippers, it is announced today. This meeting will be the first of several at which current transportation problems will be discussed under the auspices of the committee on transportation of the chamber.

William P. F. Ayer, chairman of the committee, in announcing the meetings, said: "The committee will welcome recommendations as to subjects for discussion, and while it may not be possible or wise to adopt all, it will be helpful if as many are presented as possible. From the list submitted can be selected one or two, and prior to each meeting a bulletin can be sent out indicating the subject up for discussion, thereby giving those who attend sufficient time to give the matter consideration before that subject is brought up."

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## ARBORETUM STILL GAY WITH COLOR

Though Many Trees Have Lost  
Their Foliage the Leaves on  
Others Are Making an Un-  
usually Attractive Display

Although many trees have lost their leaves the Arnold Arboretum is still gay with fall coloring. There has seldom been a season when the trees and shrubs have been as beautiful as this present autumn. Bright colors are to be found in many parts of the grounds several weeks after the native woodlands have finally dropped their leaves. This is due to the presence in great numbers of Chinese and Japanese specimens which have the habit of keeping their foliage longer than native American plants. One of the most conspicuous shrubs in the Arboretum just now is *Cornus sanguinea*, a Siberian shrub which grows 10 or 12 feet tall in this country, and forms a mass of stems often broader than the plant is high. It is a good plant for general decorative purposes, but its chief value lies in its November coloring, which reminds one of old Spanish leather.

Much of the fall beauty of the Arboretum is due to the berries and highly-colored foliage of the barberries. To visitors the varieties seem almost endless, but during the early days of November no specimen equals the Chinese *Berberis diaphana*, a low, broad, compact shrub, the chief merit of which is its form and its fall coloring. One plant of this barberry is to be found in the shrub collection, while there are others on Hickory Path near Center Street.

Many of the Western European plants have the same tendency to hold their leaves late which has been noted in the oriental shrubs and trees. When passing through the Arboretum grounds one often finds the American trees practically bare of their leaves, while the foliage of similar European specimens is still green. Of course, it is pleasant to have the leaves retained until winter is almost here, but on the other hand, there is a distinct disadvantage because the leaves are usually dropped before they change color, showing none of the warm hues which characterize many American species.

The difference between the foreign and native plants is particularly obvious in the case of the beeches. The American beech is covered with yellow leaves, while the foliage of the European beech is almost as green as it was a month ago. It is the same with the American elm and the foreign species. The leaves of the former have dropped to a large extent, and if not, are seared and withered, while those of the European as well as of the Asiatic elms are still fresh and green.

The North American *Viburnum lentago* is splendid in its autumn dress, set off by dark blue fruits, but presents a market contrast to the old world *Viburnum* in the *Opulus* group. The leaves of the latter are still dark green and fresh.

Many of the trees and shrubs from Eastern Asia are similar in habit to those native to this country, presenting quite as brilliant a picture in the fall of the year. Indeed some of the plants from Eastern Asia are even more beautiful than those of the American plants of the same genus.

Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and the statement that the leaves of the American trees and shrubs fall comparatively early must be modified when one thinks of *Magnolia glauca*, which is the Sweet Bay tree of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions. This tree is still covered with its bright green, shining leaves, which are silvery white on the lower surface, and which will not become discolored or be dropped before December. This is an unusually desirable tree for use in New England gardens, and it is a pity that its value is not more generally appreciated. Few deciduous-leaved trees are more beautiful, or have more persistent foliage. The flowers, too, are very attractive, being cup shaped, and continuing to open during many weeks through early summer. The flowers are creamy white, and fill the air with their fragrance. The fruit, like that of all *Magnolias*, is interesting and handsome. The scarlet seeds hang from the branches on long slender threads.

The fruit of most bush honeysuckles ripens and falls in midsummer, but a conspicuous exception may be found in *Lonicera maackii*, a native of the Amur River region in Northeastern Asia. The fruit of this plant is bright red, of medium size, and remains on the branches after the leaves are fallen, a fact which gives it no little decorative value, and arouses admiration in all visitors to the Arboretum. There is a variety of this honeysuckle called *Podocarpa*, which was discovered by Ernest R. Wilson, the Arboretum's plant hunter, in Western China. The flowers are smaller and less beautiful, but the fruit is larger, and the leaves remain much later in the season. The combination of green leaves and bright orange fruit is highly attractive. Large specimens of the two plants may be seen, side by side in the shrub collection.

For a month past the hawthornes have been among the most delightfully interesting shrubs within the Arboretum walls. They are found in great variety, but all of them are picturesque. Some of the varieties bear fruit almost as large as that of the small crab, and with a pleasant flavor. According to J. G. Jack of the Arboretum staff, the fruit of the hawthorne is used for food in some countries, and there seems to be no reason why hawthornes should not be cultivated for their fruit in America. At least three species show their greatest beauty in early November. They are *Craetagus cordata*, *Nitida* and *Persicifolia*. The latter is sometimes called the Washington Thorne, and is one of

the most beautiful shrubs in the collection, when fall comes, although its flowers, borne in July, are not nearly as attractive as those of several other kinds. *Craetagus cordata* used to be planted largely for hedges in the Middle States, but has been superseded by other shrubs. It has scarlet drooping fruit, and brilliant orange and scarlet leaves. The combination makes this shrub one of the handsomest hawthornes which has grown to a large size in the Arboretum. The peculiar feature of *Craetagus Persicifolia* lies in the fact that it retains its leaves, as its name would indicate, until very late in the season. They are often green when those of all the other hawthornes are fallen. The crimson fruit, too, remains without change of color on the branches until late in the winter, making this tree the most conspicuous of all the winter-fruited plants which have yet proved hardy in New England.

Unfortunately the European holly which decorates the gardens of warmer regions is not hardy in New England. This is also true of the Chinese evergreen holly, and the broad-leaved species of Southern Japan. There remains, however, the Holly of eastern United States, called *Ilex Opaca*, the only broad-leaved evergreen tree which is hardy in New England. This is the holly which is to be found in New England woods, especially near the seashore, and which is sought by hundreds of people just before Christmas every year. It looks like the European species, except that the leaves are dull and not lustrous like those of the foreign plants. The red berries remain on the branches all winter, though, so that it is highly ornamental, and very conspicuous in the woods when all the other trees are bare.

There is another holly called *Ilex Glabra*, which is less ornamental but more hardy. It holds its small, shining leaves throughout the winter, and carries many small, black fruit, although the latter are almost hidden by the foliage. There is one Japanese holly which has proved entirely hardy in the Arboretum. It is called *Ilex Crenata*, and in states further south where it can be grown in any location, might be used to great advantage as a hedge plant. Indeed it is quite probable that when it becomes a little cheaper this Japanese holly will be used extensively in suburban towns for hedges. Several good specimens are to be found along Azalea Path where they were planted 20 years ago, and where their characteristics can be studied to advantage.

A tree which promises exceedingly well is a variety of the Silver Bell tree, which has been found on the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. Only in recent years has it come into cultivation, being introduced at Billmore, and then sent to Rochester, where it was grown with much satisfaction in the public parks. From Rochester it came to the Arboretum, and has proved thoroughly hardy. The young trees are clean stemmed, with short branches, and a pyramid-like head. Trees less than 10 feet high produce flowers and fruit in abundance, and there is every reason to believe, according to Professor Sargent, Director of the Arboretum, that the Mountain Silver Bell tree, or *Halesia*, will prove one of the handsomest flowering trees of large size which it is possible to cultivate in this climate. Its tall trunk and narrow head indicate that it may prove a good street and roadside tree. It is a very handsome tree in the fall of the year, when it is covered with fruit. Two young specimens are to be found on Hickory Path, near Center Street, and are worth a visit.

In the opinion of Professor Sargent, the Cotoneasters are in many ways the finest plants for New England gardens which have been introduced from China by Mr. Wilson. There are many different forms, and some of them are of great beauty at this season of the year, retaining their fruit until winter. Indeed, the Cotoneaster *Horizontalis* will not lose its autumn beauty much before the very last of the year. This plant, with its prostrate stems, spreading into broad, compact mats, is well suited for the rock garden or to train against low walls.

One other Chinese plant which is well worth the attention of New England garden makers, because of its fall beauty, is the Chinese pear tree, *Pyrus ovata*. The late coloring of the leaves on this tree is not surpassed by that of any plant in the Arboretum. It is the one pear tree, the leaves of which take on brilliant fall colors, and it is worth growing in any garden for its autumn beauty alone.

Altogether, the Arboretum at this season of the year has a distinct charm, and it is not surprising that many people are to be found walking briskly along its grassy paths, or climbing to the summit of Bussey Hill to obtain the glorious view which that situation offers.

### ROUND UP OF EVADERS URGED

Local draft boards have been urged by the Adjutant-General's Department to use every available means of rounding up those men who have not responded to the draft summons.

Col. Thomas D. Barroll, in charge of mobilization, declares that it would be an injustice to men farther along on the draft list, who would be drafted prematurely, if those now called do not come forward. Local boards have been asked to seek the aid of police officials if necessary, for the purpose of making the men answer.

The new draft rules have not yet been printed and are yet only in tentative form, according to a statement sent Governor McCall by Adjutant-General Crowder, provost marshal of the United States Army.

### WOMEN ON EDUCATION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—The school commissioners have voted to permit women to serve on the board of education. This is the fourth city in the state having this ruling. Jefferson County has a woman on the county board of education.

## MORE COAL FROM TRAIN REDUCTIONS

Railroads Centering in Boston  
Report to Massachusetts Service Board on Increase in Fuel Carried During July

Reports made by the New Haven, Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany railroads to the Public Service Commission reveal the extent to which they increased their freight-carrying service and saved coal the first month after they dropped off nearly 700 passenger trains. The number of these trains was reduced on June 25 last, and the reports to the commission cover the month of July.

Compared with the same month of the previous year the three railroads, in July, 1917, carried 467,922 more tons of coal, all rail; used 7324 tons less coal in passenger train service; released about 225 engineers, firemen, and trainmen from passenger service for freight service, operating troop trains, operating increased summer train schedules, and other duties; released about 50 locomotives from passenger service for freight hauling; and increased their freight ton-mileage by 87,556,378 ton miles.

The increased movement of coal was of great importance to the industries of New England, because the Federal Government had taken over many of the vessels engaged in bringing coal to New England ports, the route by which most of the fuel supply of this section of the country is received. In this traffic, the Boston & Maine made the best showing, increasing the quantity of coal carried 299,575 tons, compared with July, 1916; the New Haven carried 113,263 tons more; and the Boston & Albany, 68,811 tons.

Evidence of a general improvement in efficiency of operation is shown by the increase in freight ton-mileage of 87,556,378 ton miles, taken in connection with a reduction of 22,117 train miles in the freight-train mileage, and the saving of 7324 tons of coal, which is taken to indicate that the railroads hauled more freight with less separate train movements than they did a year ago. The New Haven accomplished more in this direction than the others, the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany really increasing their freight ton-mileage in hauling more freight, and the New Haven reducing its train mileage to such an extent that the total for the three shows a reduction.

The New Haven also made an exceptional showing in its passenger traffic, reducing its consumption of fuel 7.03 per cent, which was more than either of the others, and being the only one of the three to increase its car miles, thus accomplishing the unusual feat of running more passenger cars while operating less passenger trains than it did the year before. In the saving of fuel, the New Haven used 4133 tons less, the Boston & Maine 2551 tons less, and the Boston & Albany 640 tons less in passenger service than in the same month the year before.

The New Haven reports that of 151 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen released by the cut in passenger trains, 31 were transferred to freight service and 112 used in summer passenger service, which ordinarily would have required extra men or men from the freight and brakemen on its system entered the military service in July; and that an important saving in locomotives was effected. The Boston & Maine released two engine-men and two firemen and assigned them to freight service, and avoided the customary necessity of taking 35 to 45 trainmen from freight service for summer trains. The Boston & Albany released seven passenger engines, two of them going into freight service, and using 29 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen from passenger to freight service.

## GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER PANAMA TRACT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The umpire of the Joint Land Commission, the Hon. Manuel Walls Y. Merino, awarded \$34,000 for a tract of about 25 acres of land in the Canal Zone recently. This tract lies at the boundary between Panama City and Balboa, on the Pacific, and is one of the most valuable building sites on the isthmus. It is thought, however, that the Canal Government may reserve the tract for a park, as it is admirably adapted for such a purpose. The umpire is supposed to have based his decision on the value of the land in 1903, when the treaty between the United States and Panama was made. The place was not condemned until 1912. It was not developed owing to its being in the Canal Zone and not specially needed for canal purposes. The claimants are indignant because land of this kind is now being rented at a thousand dollars an acre, but the United States Government claims that the treaty specifically forbids appraisal at present prices.

## RAILROAD PLANS FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Railroad plans are being formed for the building of a line down the east coast of Lower California from Mexicali to a point opposite Guaymas. There will be a ferry across the gulf. With the completion of the San Diego & Arizona and its connections with the Southern Pacific to Calexico, the Mexican Railroad from Mexicali will make possible a through

route from San Diego to the heart of Mexico.

Great deposits of magnesite and other ores are available along the proposed line of the road. The copper mines further down the coast probably will ship their product to the world by the way of Santa Rosalia and San Diego.

Governor Esteban Cantu of the Northern District of Lower California announced some months ago that he was planning to build from Mexicali to San Felipe, which is the most northerly port on the gulf. It was a flourishing place more than 50 years ago, when ships from the Atlantic transferred their cargoes there to lighters that went up the Colorado River to Yuma.

It is believed that the present plan is a development of that of Governor Cantu. It was given out here by a commission of Mexican officials resting from labors in Lower California.

## CONGRESSMEN ARE FETED IN DENVER

Tourists on Way to Hawaii  
Make Patriotic Speeches at  
Colorado's Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Bound for Honolulu as guests of the Hawaiian people, the congressional delegates sojourned in Denver on Saturday afternoon and night, enjoying the hospitality of the civic and commercial associations, the Sons of Colorado, and other organizations preceding the evening mass meeting at the City Auditorium. In honor of the visiting congressmen, a dinner was given at the Denver Club at which the civic association board of directors was host. Gov. Julius C. Custer, Mayor Robert W. Speer and many prominent citizens were included among the guests.

In the evening rally the congressional visitors fulfilled the injunction of President Wilson before they left Washington as to making patriotic addresses wherever possible by addressing Senator Henry Lee Mayers of Nebraska, Representatives Reavis of Kansas, and Temple of Pennsylvania, as the speakers. A large audience greeted the speakers with enthusiasm. Congressman Reavis evoked hearty cheers with the statement that Congress would see the war through, no matter what it cost. "If you don't supply the money," said he, "we will take it away from you in the form of taxes."

Representative Temple called attention to the fact that American men now preparing to go upon the battlefields would be running this country inside of another 10 years, and that it mattered not what Congress did now. They could change it to suit themselves. A number of the party were given a 70-mile automobile ride through Denver's park system to the mountains.

## NATION OBSERVES DAY OF PRAYER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In churches and homes throughout the country on Sunday Americans, led by their President, bowed in prayer for success of their nation's arms. It was the first day so designated by a presidential proclamation since the United States entered the war. On warships and at naval shore stations the day was also observed with memorial services for the 23 sailors lost in the sinking of the American transport *Antilles*.

## CHINA AND THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—While passing through this city, recently, on his way back from Peking, Edmund T. Backhouse, well known as an author and an authority on Chinese matters, stated in the course of an interview that the Chinese Premier, Mr. Tuan, would send one or two complete army divisions to Europe to fight for the Allies. The Chinese Premier is in favor of his country taking an active part in the war as well as providing laborers. Mr. Backhouse is on his way to France to take up a position of director of Chinese labor in that country.


## BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB

In addition to the many individual investments made by the teachers in the first and second Liberty Loans, the Boston Teachers Club has purchased a \$1000 bond. Mrs. R. M. Cummins, domestic science teacher in the Hancock School, has spent the last two summers working in the French war zone. She has now taken a six months' leave of absence to continue her work of assisting in the feeding of the soldiers and refugees in Paris. The club is collecting funds to aid her in this work. "Nicola Pisano" is the subject for William Justin Mann's lecture this afternoon. Teachers may still register for this course on "The Italian Renaissance."



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## INQUIRY OVER WET AREAS PROGRESSES

Massachusetts Boards Under Act  
of Legislature to Report on  
Feasibility of Draining Wet  
Lands of the State

Investigation of the wet lands of Massachusetts by the joint boards of agriculture and health, to determine whether such areas can be made available, either for agriculture or for the production of peat for fuel purposes, is now well underway, and the results of the survey of the board of the meadows of the Sudbury and Concord rivers are expected to be made public within a few weeks.

The investigation was authorized by the Legislature of the present year, but such action only followed 11 other investigations along similar lines in various parts of Massachusetts in the past three centuries. In fact, the feasibility of draining the Sudbury meadows was under consideration by the General Court of 1642.

The joint board is fortunate in the present survey of the wet lands of the State, in having the assistance of Dr. Alfred Dachnowski of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, who is at present engaged in making an analysis of the soils of the Sudbury Valley.

One hearing, held in Concord on Oct. 6, has shown that there is much interest in the investigation, and the joint board expects to obtain much additional information at public hearings in Plymouth, Barnstable, Essex and Worcester counties.

In addition to obtaining samples of the soil of the Sudbury meadows, Dr. Dachnowski has also investigated the low lands in Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, along the marshes of North River and Green Harbor in those towns.

The peat deposits at Green Harbor are declared by Dr. Dachnowski to be very valuable, and easily capable of supporting not only a large variety of farm crops, but of being used for fuel. There are nearly 1800 acres of wet land at Green Harbor in one tract, which could be drained at a small expense while the engineering problem for the marshes in the vicinity is regarded as comparatively simple.

At North River, the situation is more difficult because of the cut made through the Scituate Beach between the Third and Fourth cliffs, about 19 years ago, which turned the meadows from fresh to salt. Tide gates will be required to reclaim these areas for farming purposes.

Those who have made the trip through Central Massachusetts on the Boston & Albany Railroad will recall the meadows of the Quaboag in Brookfield. This sluggish stream "works its weedy way" for nearly 10 miles from East Brookfield to Warren through broad stretches of waving sedges. The engineering problem of the Quaboag valley closely resembles that of the Sudbury, for the main stream has scarcely any fall for many miles. The drainage of both the Quaboag and Sudbury is complicated by the water privileges farther down the stream, where mill dams hold the water back. It will be necessary for the State to acquire these water rights and demolish the dams before the areas can be properly drained.

The meadows of the Charles and Neponset rivers, to the southwest of Boston, have long been regarded as well adapted to farming and considerable progress has already been made in draining the low lands of the latter stream between Hyde Park and Norwood. Members of the commission hope to be able to show in their report to the next Legislature that the State will be well repaid if it appropriates the necessary funds for the reclamation of its wet areas.

## COUNTY FLOUR MILLS ENCOURAGE PLANTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—The campaign to induce farmers in East Texas to double their wheat acreage is meeting with marked success, according to field agents of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the various railroads traversing that section, under whose direction the campaign is being waged. Farmers of Smith County have already ordered a carload of seed wheat, and Rusk, Henderson, Cherokee, and Houston

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counties will each plant more than 5000 acres of wheat.

As an inducement to the farmers to plant more wheat, an arrangement has been completed with a manufacturer of flour-milling machinery by which this manufacturer will furnish the machinery for a flouring mill in each community that will guarantee as much as 1000 acres of wheat. Establishment of a number of flouring mills in East Texas is assured.

## JEWES START DRIVE FOR RELIEF FUNDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jews from all over the United States attended a special assembly on Sunday, called by the joint distribution committee of foods for Jewish war sufferers, to plan the final drive in the campaign to raise \$10,000,000 before Jan. 1. Cooperation and full support of every Jew was urged by Paul M. Warburg, the chairman. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of 10 to call on President Wilson, in behalf of relief for Poland and Lithuania. The "undivided support of the Jewish citizenship" was pledged to the President.

## GENERAL BIDDLE TO SUCCEED GEN. BLISS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of Maj.-Gen. John Biddle as assistant chief-of-staff has been announced by Secretary Baker. This post has been vacant since General Bliss succeeded Major-General Scott as chief of staff.

General Biddle was formerly superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and, as a colonel, he organized and commanded one of the special engineer regiments which were among the first troops sent abroad in the war.

## PARCEL LIMITATION TO ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is important to relatives and friends of soldiers in the American expeditionary force in France to understand that parcels weighing more than seven pounds may no longer be sent through the mails to the men on French soil. The limitations of transportation have compelled a reduction of the maximum weight from 20 pounds. There is, however, no rule which prohibits the mailing of two or three seven-pound parcels to the same soldier, if his relatives or friends wish to do this.

## BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

John F. Moore, member of the Boston Finance Commission, will speak on "The United States and Latin America," at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, at 8 o'clock this evening. On Wednesday evening the annual Halloween festival of the club will take place. From Nov. 4 to 10 the membership extension committee is to make a campaign for new members.

## MR. MCADOO URGES VOTES FOR WOMEN

Secretary of Treasury Says  
Rights of Full Citizenship  
Have Been Earned by Loyal  
Work in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement authorized today, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo declares that the women of the United States should be given the ballot without any further delay. Secretary McAdoo points out the work done by the women of the country since the outbreak of the war, amply qualifying themselves, he says, for the right of suffrage. The Secretary's statement, entitled "The Duty of the Nation to its Women," follows:

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war broke out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is my earnest hope that the great State of New York will take the lead among the states of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon on Nov. 6 should be adopted. If New York sets an example to the country of just and progressive action, it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every state of the Union."

## BILLION DOLLARS SPENT IN A MONTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government expenditures of \$1,000,000,000 is the record which the month of October has established at the Treasury Department. The total, which includes loans to the Allies, may exceed this sum by \$100,000,000. During the corresponding period last year, before America's entry into the war, the total was \$31,026,86. The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, \$3,446,659,764, compared with \$331,238,313 in the same period last year. Because of the large issues of short time certificates of indebtedness this month, the Government's receipts have been greater than its expenditures, and total \$1,060,064,897, against \$54,651,308 received in the corresponding period last year.

## Our "Silk Maid" Hose

The high standard which has made our Silk Maid Hose favorably known to all Portland women has been maintained. Silk Maid Hose are beautiful, durable, long wearing and economical. They make friends of all who wear them and others need only to wear this famous stocking once to become acquainted with their sterling qualities. Men's Silk Maid are of the same high quality as the women's.

Women's \$1.25—Men's 65c

We have just received a great assortment of women's Silk Maid in the following colors: Beaver, navy, gold, lilac, orange, coral, iris, vestal, purple, honey, laurel, spray, blossom, Japan blue, Nile, orchid, beige, wisteria, tea rose, putty, tobacco, lemon, helio, chestnut, silver, pearl, nicker, taupe, smoke, flesh, mist, maize, champagne, etc. Here exclusively in Portland.

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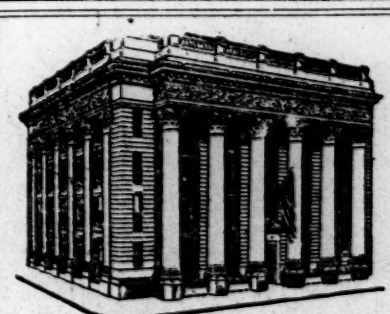
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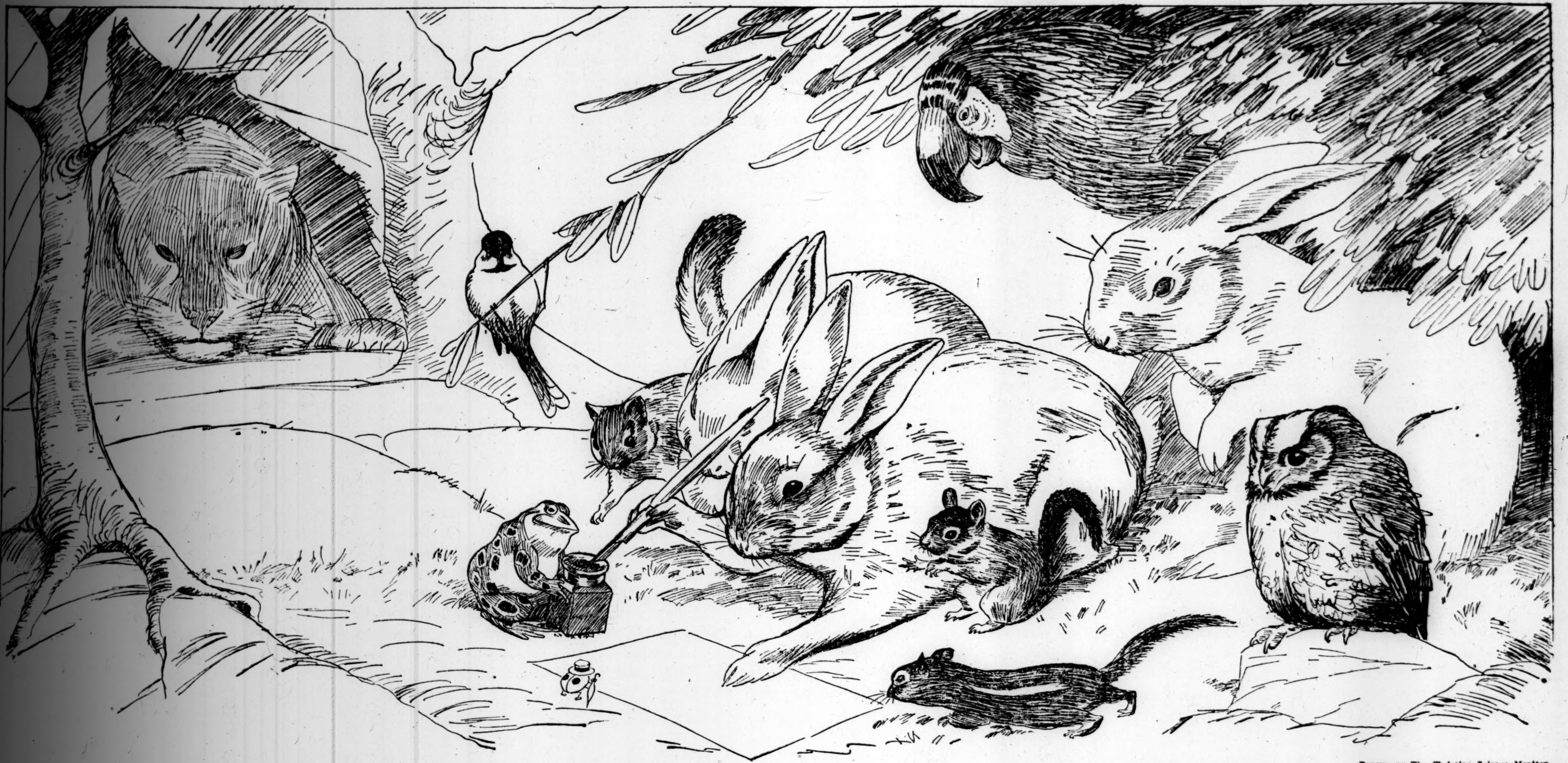


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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Letter From the Folks at Home Causes the Travelers to Flee South America



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since meeting the American eagle, our Mr. Grasshopper had talked of nothing but home.

"In all my travels in many parts," said he, "I have never realized how much I thought of home until I saw that eagle, perched up there on a crag."

Grasshopper proceeded to tell Dingo endless stories about the U. S. A., a

country which Dingo, being a former Australian wild dog, had never seen.

The bees felt just as Grasshopper did; they were all in a hurry and a flurry to get back home. And then, there was another reason why Grasshopper hurried. He had lately received a letter from the folks at home.

The letter was written by a Jack Rabbit whom Grasshopper knew well, and the letter ran something as follows:

Home—  
The Twenty-third Day of Summer.

"Dear Grasshopper:

"I hereby put my paw to my pen and pen to paper to tell you that all are well at home, and we hope this letter will find you and your friends the same. We've been meaning to write to you for some time, but we have had an unusually busy summer.

So many newcomers have moved into our wood that the place is always in a bustle; really, you will find the neighborhood sadly changed.

"Mountain Lion asks me to say for her that she sends her regards and hopes that you have met her sister who, in South America, goes by the name of Cougar.

"My letter would be better composed if it were not for the interruptions of

the macaw, who belongs to the people up at the house and who, being a macaw, thinks she can talk when she can only scream; she keeps trying to tell me something to put in this letter, but I can't understand her at all.

"The frog is composing a new song in honor of your new friend, Dingo, of whom he has heard much praise.

"Squirrel Gray wishes me to add that he hopes the travelers will bring

him home a Brazil nut, for this is a nut of which he has often heard but never had the opportunity to taste. . . .

There followed a lot of news about the different dogs and cats and rabbits and goats and chipmunks and sheep and horses and guinea pigs and cows, and a long message from the Grizzly Bear, and a word or two from the Buffalo; and, finally, Chickadee,

who was perched upon a nearby branch, ended by insisting that Jack Rabbit should put in a few "Chickadee-dee-dee's" for him.

Can you wonder that this newsworthy letter from the folks at home made the travelers wish to hurry there as fast as ever they could? Grasshopper and the bees fairly flew, and Dingo urged the little burro forward as fast as his little legs would go.

## It's All in the Day's Work

Not many persons in Washington knew of a certain little incident which took place on a warm day in mid-October; or, at any rate, only a small group was gathered close against the gate which led to the Executive Offices, between the White House and the State, War and Navy Building. We found it perfectly easy to take our places on the steps, just where a policeman guarded the entrance, and from there we eagerly watched what was going on within the White House grounds.

In the distance, behind its sheltering trees and still fresh green shrubs, were seen the graceful portico and pillars of the White House. We noticed that the various paths which led toward it were each under the watchful eye of an officer. Just in front of the Executive Offices, drawn up in the court, were two great gray army trucks, of a new design, too, of which officials were particularly proud. Near by stood numerous men who, for one reason or another, were privileged to enter the grounds. Most of them were in khaki, but others who stood there, laughing and chatting, appeared to be newspaper men. One photographer suddenly pushed his way up the steps, behind where we stood, and gasped a few explanatory words to the policeman by the gate; he had run every step of the way, carrying his heavy machine and plates, too, in order not to miss any of the proceedings.

Still we stood there, while the sun beat down more and more warmly upon our backs, and nothing much happened except an occasional low-spoken order from an officer or the sudden clatter of horses' hoofs, as a gray-haired gentleman in black drove up in his old-fashioned, open carriage and promptly disappeared within the Executive Offices. More and more people were climbing the steps on which we stood, seeking to see within the gates or even to be admitted. One colored maid had some trouble in convincing the officer that she had a right to enter; but, one after another, they were allowed to pass, telegraph boys, reporters, men whose business was in some way connected with the President's first glimpse of the new army truck. Finally, a considerable group stood within the paved court, while the photographers lined themselves up for action, and every one waited in some little suspense, glancing up the path toward the White House expectantly.

Then, all at once, with no sort of warning, the President himself stepped out of the Executive Offices and down the steps into the court. There was remarkably little stir. A stout man, with his head bare, walked just behind the President, and together they went up to one of the warlike trucks, on the seat of which sat a man

stiffly erect in his place. With his overcoat thrown wide open, and his hands on his hips, Mr. Wilson listened to this man's explanations and seemed to be examining everything most carefully. The man opened the hood of the car, and both figures bent over to study the engine. Then they made their way around to the back of the cars, out of sight of those who watched from the steps.

All this time, the photographers were behaving in the queerest way. They jumped this way and that, pulling their apparatus jerkily after them; they vied with each other to snap the President in every possible position, and when, one after the other, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Lansing came up the steps to the gate and were admitted, of course some of the photographers turned on them, too. Serenely, they walked straight on toward the door of the near-by building, their portfolios under their arms; just then the President was going in, also, and Secretary Lansing politely stood back to allow his chief to enter first.

It was over then, and the photographers gathered up their belongings. Away through the warm October air we all walked, under the falling yellow leaves; but with us, from this simple little scene, we carried an impression of a grave, earnest man in a soft felt hat, who was quietly and capably going about his business of seeing that all the nation's affairs were progressing satisfactorily—even such relatively small things as army motor trucks. If you look in any Sunday paper, of mid-October, you will very likely see photographs of this scene and a big heading, "President Inspects the New Army Trucks."

## October's Party

October gave a party:  
The leaves by hundreds came—  
The Chestnuts, Oaks, and Maples,  
And leaves of every name.  
The Sunshine spread a carpet,  
And everything was grand,  
Miss Weather led the dancing,  
Professor Wind the band.

The Chestnuts came in yellow,  
The Oaks in crimson dressed;  
The lovely Misses Maple  
In scarlet looked their best;  
All balanced to their partners,  
And gayly fluttered by;  
The sight was like a rainbow  
New fallen from the sky.

Then, in the rustic hollow,  
At hide-and-seek they played,  
The party closed at sundown,  
And everybody stayed;  
Professor Wind played louder;  
They flew along the ground;  
And then the party ended  
In jolly "hands around."

—George Cooper.

## Ovenbird's Offer

Quietly we strolled along the slow-turning roadway, bordered on one side by the upland pasture, thickly covered with "plume" topped grasses, and on the other by the low banks of the small spring run, bubbling and gurgling and flashing on and by from the mountain slope above, the whole gleaming and glowing in the bright light of the morning sun.

On we passed, and turned in along a wayside path that swung away from the brookside up a short gentle slope and on through the woodland standing just beyond. Light-hued sunbeams, darting through the small openings above, between the loose-branching trees, touched the tree trunks in light gray dots and splashes and the outspread leaf-tips and clusters in shimmering light green, and so on and on, across the woodland carpet.

Several times, as we had paused to glance along above the level spots of woodland carpet, stretching away here and there between the thick-growing underbrush and straight-standing tree trunks, and upward toward the blue sky showing here and there overhead, a bright, alert, clear-toned, rapidly repeated, constantly growing louder, "teacher-teacher-teacher-teacher" had come swinging and bubbling down and over to us from the wayside bush tops. Once or twice, we had had glimpses of a dull-coated bird, fitting and skipping away among the slender branches and overhanging leaf clusters. And now, as we paused again for a moment beside a mound-shaped thicket of bush tops, "teacher-teacher-teacher-teacher" again bubbled across to us; and then, after a moment, it was repeated so loudly that one almost expected the caller to hop from behind the nearest leaf cluster.

So we waited, watching intently, and then we saw a bit of movement far back among the bush tops and then, after several moments, a small bird appeared, with dull olive-colored back and white breast spotted and streaked, now and then as he dipped beneath a dancing sunbeam, a small patch of orange, lined on either side with a streak of black, flashing from his head top, darting and fitting and skipping, tall quickly bobbing up and down, in and out beneath the leaf clusters, from slender branch to even more slender stem, nearer and nearer out along the outstretched branch, and then pausing and bubbled forth again and, turning a bit, nodded in a friendly way toward us.

"Good-mornings," he began happily, cheerfully. "Isn't this a dandy morning? So bright and gay, with dancing sunbeams flitting here and there throughout the woodland and across the woodland carpet! We're glad to greet you, and we hope you'll come often and stay as long as possible,

for there are so many beautiful and interesting things about everywhere, we think."

"Good-morning," we answered. "Yes, indeed, this is a beautiful morning. We're glad to be here among the woodland folk, of the woodland carpet and wayside bushes and overhanging tree tops. We're happy to meet you, for we've heard you many times, throughout the springtime and early summertime, bubbling forth here and there, and now and then we have had glimpses of a dull-coated bird flitting away among the leaf clusters, along the edge of the woodland, just beyond the slope of the upland pasture, among the bush tops bordering the woodland roads and the narrower woodland paths. But there have been so many other birds to speak to and, though you have often greeted us, you have remained quite out of sight among the thickets. So we have learned to know you mostly by your ever-repeated song."

"Yes," he began again, "you must have heard us often, through the springtime and early summer, when the birdland chorus is in full concert, and every one calling and singing and bubbling on and on, each one trying to fill his 'part,' especially in the early morning when everything was bright and glowing, touched with splashes of the dancing sunbeams that skipped across the woodland carpet beneath. Then, you know, there are often several of us in every patch and stretch of woodland of tall-trunked, and high and broad-crowned trees, dotted and splashed with thickets and bush tops, above an often smooth, slightly sloping, dry woodland carpet."

"We wondered who you were," we said, as he flitted a bit nearer, on the end of the branch beneath an outspread leaf cluster. "We wondered about your coat, which seemed, at first, so dull colored. Now we see that it is quite prettily spotted against the white of your breast, and that you have a touch of orange on your head top."

"Why, we're one of the 'callers' from the bush tops and wayside thickets, in the woodland chorus, you know," he answered. "That's our 'part.' Men have named us Ovenbirds, for we build quite a comfortable nest, down close to the woodland carpet. There's a dome-shaped roof above, with an opening on just one side, all snug and cozy within, and often nestled beside a bit of top-showing root of one of the woodland trees, or just flat in the woodland carpet, beneath the low bushes and overhanging fern tops, quite out of sight, you know. That's always one of the birdland secrets. You see, the nest is shaped quite like the things men call ovens. That's why we are called Ovenbirds. The olive of our coats, you know, we caught from the shadows that always are patched across the woodland carpet. The white and dark streaks and

dots we got from the clear sunlight and the smaller dots and streaks of shadow. The orange came from the sparkle of a raindrop in the sunlight, only becoming much darker. At least, so I've heard. So, you see, we're fond of all the woodland and of the low bushes and the woodland carpet most of all, for it has given us so many things and done so much for us."

"Then, you know we call 'teacher,' repeated again and again," he said, after pausing and remaining quiet for several moments. "For we're one of the teachers of the woodland. We offer to help anyone who does not know or quite understand something. That's really our 'part.' Some of the younger birds, perhaps, might wish to know about something, and we might know just what they wish to learn. So we call now and again and as loudly as we can. For you see, Vireo might not know whether to call all through the day or whether to pause a bit at midday. Or Wood Pewee might not know whether to call from the highest bush top or from the tree top overhead. Or large black and brown and buff-coated Ruffed Grouse might not be able to see one of her brownish-colored, downy-coated little brood that patters and skips about here and there and often squats quite motionless, looking like the brown curled leaves of the woodland carpet. Or Spotted Sandpiper's downy-coated youngsters might not know that the wee small Sandpiper, that seemed to look up at him from the smooth-surfaced lake top, is not another Sandpiper but just his own picture that lake top is showing so beautifully. Then, black-coated Crow might not know that pine tree tops are always snug and cozy to sleep in through the nighttime. Although, of course," he added, after pausing a moment, "we are asked but very seldom. Every one is so gay and happy, and learns everything so easily and rapidly, that there is really nothing for us to do. Then, we 'callers' of the woodland chorus have joyous times through the spring and early summer. For there's Wood Pewee that calls quite like his name, long drawn out from the high overhead tops; and Wood Thrush, reddish brown above and light-spotted breast, that bubbles forth his flute-like notes from the close growing bush tops of the woodland thickets. There's brown-coated and light-spotted Brown Thrasher and Towhee, in his black and brown and white coat, that watches you from among the bush tops here in the woodland and along the edge of the upland pastures. But now all are still. We're all preparing for our journey away to the Southland. We'll be back again for more gay times next summer, I'm sure," he added and on he went, flitting and fluttering under the leaf clusters and along the branches and down the larger branch and quickly out of sight among the thick-growing bush tops.

## By Ways the Rabbits Know

In your wood walks, did you ever notice a little furrow, or tunnel through the underbrush, a tiny roadway in the briers and huckleberry bushes? Did you ever try to follow this path to its beginning or end, wondering who traveled it? You have, doubtless. But the woods must be wild and the undergrowth thick and you must be as much at home among the trees as you are in your own doorway, writes Dallas Lore Sharp in "A Watcher in the Woods," else this slight mark will make no impression upon you.

But enter any wild tract of wood or high swamp along the creek, and look sharp as you cut across the undergrowth. You will not so far before finding a narrow runway under your feet. It is about five inches wide, leading in no particular direction, and is evidently made by cutting off the small stems of vines and bushes at an inch or more from the ground. The work looks as if it had been laid out by rule and done with a sharp knife, it is so regular and clean.

This is a rabbit road. Follow it a few rods and you will reach a clearing by another road, exactly similar. Take this new path now, and soon you are branching off, turning here and there, following its highways, the most complicated and entangling system of thoroughfares that a rabbit ever constructed. The individual roads are straight and plain, but when they meet at a glance one can see that the system is intended to be bewildering and lead astray all who follow here. Without a map and directions, no one could hope to arrive at any definite point through such a snarl.

There often comes along with the circus a building called the "Moorish Maze," over whose entrance is this invitation:

COME IN AND GET LOST!

This is what one reads at the crossroads in rabbit-land. There are finger-boards and milestones along the way; but they point nowhere and mark no distances except to the rabbits. . . .

The nearest approach that a rabbit makes to a house is his "squat" or form. This is simply a sitting-place in the fields or along the woods, that he will change every time he is thoroughly frightened out of it. Undisturbed, he will stay in this squat for months at a time. Occasionally a rabbit will have two or three squats located over his range, each one so placed that a wide view on every side may be had. If it is along the woods, then he sits facing the open fields, with his ears laid back toward the trees. He can hear as far as he can see, and his nose tells him who is coming up the wind sooner than either eyes or ears. . . .

The squat is a cold place. The sky

is its roof, and its only protection is the tuft of grass, the stone, or the stump beside which it is placed. Bunny may change to the lee or the windward side, as suits him, during a storm; but usually he keeps his place and lies close to the ground. . . . I have frequently started them from their squats in bleak, wind-swept fields, when the little brown things were completely snowed under. . . .

One summer I stumbled upon a squat close along the public road. Cartloads of trash had been dumped there, and among the debris was a bottomless coal scuttle. In the coal scuttle a rabbit had made his squat. Being open at both ends, it sheltered him beautifully from sun and rain. Here he sat napping through the day, watching the interesting stream of passers-by, himself hidden by the rank weeds and grass. When discovered by dog or boy, he tripped out of one of his open doors and led the intruder a useless run into the swamp.

At one time my home was separated from the woods by only a clover field. This clover field was a favorite feeding ground for the rabbits of the vicinity. Here, in the early evening, they would gather to feed and frolic; and, not content with clover, they sometimes went into the garden for a dessert of growing corn and young cabbage.

Take a moonlight night in autumn and hide in the edge of these woods. There is to be a rabbit party in the clover field. The grass has long been cut and the field is clean and shining; but still there is plenty to eat. The rabbits from both sides of the woods are coming. The full moon rises above the trees, and the cotton-tails start over. Now, of course, they use the paths which they cut so carefully the longest possible way round. They hop leisurely along, stopping now and then to nibble the sassafras bark or to get a bite of wintergreen, even quitting the path, here and there, for a berry or a bunch of sweet wood-grass. "Stop a moment; this won't do! Here is a side-path three inches since they were last cut off. This path must be cleared out at once," and the old buck falls to cutting. By the time he has finished the path, a dozen rabbits have assembled in the clover field. When he appears, there is a thump, and all look up; some one runs to greet the new-comer; they touch whiskers and smell, then turn to their eating.

The feast is finished and the games are on. Four or five of the rabbits have come together for a turn at hop-skip-and-jump. And such hop-skip-and-jump! They are professionals at this sport, every one of them. There is not a rabbit in the game that cannot leap five times higher than he can reach on his tiptoes, and hop a clean 10 feet.



STATEMENT MADE  
BY FREEMASONSFrench Freemasons Demand Res-  
toration of Alsace-Lorraine—  
Favor Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The General As-  
sembly of the Grand Orient of France,  
presided over by M. Georges Corneau,  
was almost unanimous in adopting the  
conclusions previously considered and  
drawn up concerning the Society of  
Nations. It also decided that the an-  
nual assembly of delegates, inter-  
rupted by the war, should be held  
again in the spring of 1918.

The declaration, which was the work  
of a commission of seven, appointed  
the day before, stated that: The Gen-  
eral Assembly of Freemasons of the  
Grand Orient in France, assembled  
in Paris on Sept. 22, 1917, sent their  
grateful greetings to the French sol-  
diers and to their allies. A religious  
propaganda had been carried on in the  
army since the beginning of the war  
from the interior of the country to the  
trenches, and honors and profits too  
often fell to the lot of the adversaries  
of the republic.

An unwholesome agitation, provoca-  
tive of scandal, ambiguous in its  
methods, and reactionary in its origin  
and objects was trying to disturb the  
conscience of the country. Free-  
masonry, which had no intention of  
covering up any error, expected jus-  
tice to take its course and to be exer-  
cised without weakness against the  
guilty, wherever found.

It wished the interior and exterior  
policy to be conducted henceforward  
in the public interest with the energy  
proper to a real war government. The  
conduct of the war must be that which  
France and democracy deserved it to  
be. Freemasonry, which had, at all  
times, defended freedom of thought,  
protested against the political censor-  
ship.

The advance-guard of the republic,  
it would guard its own decay if it  
neglected the interests of France,  
which had been so sorely tried, and of  
the humble subjected to such arduous  
tasks.

Unlike the Vatican, it did not confuse  
executions with victims. It threw  
the responsibility for the war on im-  
perial Germany. Far removed from  
all thought of conquest and firm in its  
resolution of seeking durable guaran-  
tees of peace and the independence of  
the peoples in the organization pre-  
pared for the Society of Nations, it  
urged its members to vigorous and un-  
flinching action in spreading abroad the  
objects of the war and of the condi-  
tions of peace which are to be found  
in the return to their own country of  
Alsace-Lorraine and of all the terri-  
tories seized, reparations for all the  
damage done by the war and the ruin  
caused by the enemy, general dis-  
armament, and the institution of a  
national tribunal with penalties indis-  
pensable to the maintenance of a peace  
made under the sovereign eyes of  
liberty and justice. In this work of  
liberation and civilization French  
Freemasonry extended a fraternal in-  
vitation to Freemasonry in the allied  
countries to take a similar part.

The next assembly of delegates was  
fixed for the Easter vacation in 1918.

NEED FOR WOMEN'S  
WAGE SAFEGUARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—One of the knot-  
tiest questions demanding the special  
consideration of women at the pres-  
ent time is the position of the "pocket-  
money" wage-earner. By that is  
meant the woman who lives at home  
and earns a salary so small as to be  
wholly inadequate to maintain her, but  
which amounts to quite a comfortable  
allowance when it is regarded merely  
as pocket-money.

The tide of war has swept many  
long-cherished conventions into obli-  
vion, and on its flood the "young lady  
at home" has irrevocably disappeared.  
Broadly speaking, hitherto a girl in a  
middle-class family upon leaving  
school simply "came home," where, for  
the most part, she lived idly and con-  
tented enough until she married, or  
some unforeseen circumstance cast  
her, generally untrained, upon her  
own resources. The sudden crash of  
war and the urgent call for workers  
changed in a twinkling the even tenor  
of many genteel homes. Doors that  
convention had safely locked and  
guarded were suddenly flung wide.  
Armies of young women, partially  
trained or wholly untrained, came  
eagerly forward at the call of patriot-  
ism, and crowded, literally in thou-  
sands, into the untrained clerical  
posts, into the mammoth new govern-  
ment departments.

The question people have now be-  
gun, somewhat uneasily, to ask them-  
selves is: What effect will the  
"pocket-money" wage earner have on  
the women's labor market after the  
war? The danger of cheap labor be-  
ing exploited by unscrupulous em-  
ployers is too apparent to need reit-  
eration, and the specter of undercut-  
ting troubles many hearts. That some-  
thing must be done to deal with the  
situation is recognized, and all honor  
is due to the Women's Industrial  
Council for preparing to grapple with  
it by organizing a conference to be  
held in London in November, at which  
the whole matter in all its bearings  
will be thoroughly discussed. A joint  
committee has been formed, with Lord  
Henry Bentinck as chairman, and it  
is hoped that representatives of the  
National Union of Clerks, the War  
Emergency Clerical Association, As-  
sociation of Women Secretaries and  
Clerks, Railway Clerks Association,  
Women Workers Federation, National  
Federation of Girls Clubs, suffrage so-  
cieties, the Headmistresses Associa-  
tion, Y. W. C. A., and the Girls  
Friendly Society, as well as the wom-  
an at the head of government depart-  
ments, and welfare supervisors, will  
take part, in order that the problem

may be thoroughly sifted and some  
plan of campaign arrived at.

When the war broke out many girls  
who were preparing for posts as  
teachers abandoned their training to  
take up war work. The question of  
their future should not be such a dif-  
ficult one to deal with, and it is hoped  
that the Government will, in some  
way, be able to afford them facilities  
for finishing their interrupted studies.  
The case of the genuine "pocket-  
money" wage earner is a more dif-  
ficult one. Thousands of these girls  
are now engaged on government jobs  
which will end with the war. The  
coming of peace will throw them out  
of employment, but it cannot, at the  
same time, automatically force them  
to return to their former way of life.  
They have tasted the fruits of in-  
dependence and are not likely to re-  
linquish them. The question calling  
for solution is how to prevent these  
women from imperiling the liveli-  
hood of their self-supporting sisters  
by accepting low wages. With such a  
heterogeneous mass of workers, or-  
ganization along the ordinary trade-  
union lines, however desirable, would  
scarcely be feasible. Responsible peo-  
ple believe that the problem must be  
met largely through a process of edu-  
cation, and the business of the forth-  
coming conference will be to devise  
ways and means of teaching the  
"pocket-money" wage earner some-  
thing of the dignity of women's work,  
and by arousing the consciousness  
that a laborer is worthy of his hire,  
to get her to accept the responsibility  
of refusing to sell labor for less than  
a living wage. How this is to be done  
has still to be determined, but that  
it is imperative is beyond question,  
and the conference is worthy of all  
support to aid it in its good work.

SIR EDWARD CARSON  
PAYS VISIT TO FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Car-  
son, M. P. member of the War Cabinet,  
accompanied by Mr. Ronald McNeill, M.  
P., has been paying a visit to the front,  
where he stayed at general headquarters  
as the guest of Field-Marshal Sir  
Douglas Haig. He visited Messines  
and Vimy ridges, and watched the  
preliminary bombardment of the Ger-  
man positions in the Ypres sector pre-  
paratory to the infantry attack. He  
also motored over the country where  
the Battle of the Somme was fought  
last year.

In the course of an interview with  
the press on his return, Sir Edward  
said that the impressions made on  
him by his visit were varied and pro-  
found. He particularly emphasized  
the wonderfully perfected organization  
that had been created by their High  
Command. He had, of course, he said,  
read both official reports and descrip-  
tive accounts of the gigantic machine  
and its perfect working, but only visual  
evidence of that machine and its  
working could give one an approx-  
imate idea of it and the way in which  
it was controlled by the commander-in-  
chief. The strategy and tactics  
which had characterized recent opera-  
tions, and those which were in con-  
templation for the future, had been  
fully explained to him both at head-  
quarters and also at the headquarters  
of the different armies and corps which  
he had visited.

The mere statistics of what was re-  
quired for even the most limited of-  
fensive gave one, he said, an extraor-  
inary impression of the bewildering  
magnitude of the necessary prepa-  
rations; and that impression was im-  
measurably deepened when the actual  
ground where the operation was  
planned was visited and the vast  
masses of material were seen in course  
of transport, storage, and handling for  
the innumerable purposes for which  
they were needed. Written accounts  
of the front conveyed but a small idea  
of the extent of the territory covered  
by a ruthless hive of industry wholly  
devoted to the purposes of war. The  
ceaseless movement in every direction  
of countless machines and vehicles of  
every conceivable description, the im-  
mense numbers of men busy at all  
sorts of occupations, as in a great  
industrial center which densely cov-  
ered mile after mile at long distances  
from the actual fighting, gave a first  
impression of an almost chaotic vari-  
ety of activity until one remembered  
that behind it all was a directing mind  
which coordinated everything towards  
the accomplishment of a single pre-  
conceived purpose. It was thus realized  
how interdependent were all the  
parts of this stupendous war machine  
—how each separate wheel, bolt, piston  
and pin played an essential part in the  
whole, from which it could not be ab-  
stracted without crippling the work in  
hand. One thus saw spread out before  
one's eyes a picture of the British  
national effort converted into tangible  
results, and one grasped how literally  
true it was that the man at home  
in the workshop, the shipyard, and  
the mine was the comrade and fellow-  
worker of the soldier in the trench.

Sir Edward Carson then went on  
to draw a graphic picture of the  
devastation wrought by the Germans  
in France and Belgium. Germany had  
suffered none of this, he said, and  
had had the advantage of carrying on  
this destructive work on the soil  
of Belgium and France along the  
western front. No reparation could  
ever make good what Germany's crime  
against humanity had destroyed, but  
no one could witness the work of the  
Hun without vowing that the repara-  
tion should be as complete as France  
and her allies could exact from the  
despoiler.

ONE-MAN BUSINESSES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Minister of  
National Service recently received a  
deputation from the National Associa-  
tion of Business Men with reference to  
the calling up for military service of  
proprietors of "one-man businesses."  
Various proposals for dealing with the  
difficulties of the question were made,  
and it was decided that they should be  
carefully considered and that a  
further conference should take place  
in the near future.

FIRST REPORT OF  
SUGAR COMMISSIONOperations Bring Selling Price of  
Sugar in Great Britain Below  
That of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The first report  
of the Sugar Commission, appointed in  
August, 1914, to inquire into the sup-  
ply of sugar in the United Kingdom,  
and to take steps for maintaining the  
supply has recently been issued as a  
White Paper.

The sugar supply of the United  
Kingdom since Aug. 20, 1914, up to the  
end of 1915, the report states, was  
maintained at a figure showing no re-  
duction as compared with normal  
times, and there was nothing in the  
way of scarcity to cause hardship to  
the public. Such discomfort as there  
may have been was owing entirely to  
difficulties of distribution, arising out  
of railway congestion, and the changes  
in the character of importation, due  
to the substitution, in respect of re-  
fined sugar, of imports in large car-  
goes from distant countries for near  
imports in small consignments from near  
continental ports. It was until the  
early part of 1916 that reduction in  
supplies, rendered necessary for ex-  
cesses of tonnage and of exchange,  
became appreciable and sufficient to  
attract public notice. Even so the in-  
convenience and disturbance of the  
public mind resulting from the re-  
duction have been greater than the  
reduction itself would justify if it could  
have been evenly distributed over the  
whole community. It would be no  
serious privation if the domestic con-  
sumption of sugar were to be limited  
to three-quarters of a pound per head  
per week of the population. To pro-  
vide this allowance for the whole civil  
population of the United Kingdom  
would not require more than a weekly  
issue of 14,000 tons. But the weekly  
issues through the Sugar Commission  
have, during the period of greatest re-  
striction, never averaged less than  
24,000 tons per week, thus leaving an  
ample margin for the supply of the  
naval and military forces and for  
manufacturing purposes. Obviously,  
therefore, the problem to be dealt with  
is one of distribution rather than of  
quantity.

For its purchases of Mauritius sugar,  
the report states, the commission  
availed itself of the assistance, in  
1914, of the Bank of Mauritius and of  
the Mauritius Commercial Bank, in  
order to arrange the terms on which  
the whole crop of white sugar should  
be placed at the disposal of the com-  
mission, its exportation having, as a  
preliminary step, been prohibited by  
the Colonial Government. In 1915 and  
1916 the commission worked through  
the intervention of the local govern-  
ment, the Mauritius banks assisting  
in the financing of operations. For  
purchases in neutral markets, princi-  
pally North America and Java, the  
commission has made its purchases  
from time to time, at moments which  
study of the markets led it to think  
favorable. In the American market it  
has accepted offers tendered through  
the principal brokers and agents ordi-  
narily dealing in that market, and  
transactions have been regulated in  
accordance with the established con-  
ditions of the trade.

Taking the whole period under re-  
view, the commission is able to say  
that as regards the contract prices  
paid for its sugar, it can look back  
with very solid satisfaction. There  
have been times, notably at the end of  
1914, during which the price of sugar  
in outside markets has been quoted at  
rates below those at which the com-  
mission was placing its sugars on the  
British market. But at those times,  
the quotations have usually been the  
result of transient influences (includ-  
ing often the commission's own ab-  
sence from the market), and have been  
no true indication of what prices would  
have been under normal conditions.  
During the greater portion of the  
period of the commission's operation  
it is certainly the case that, exclusive  
of duty, the selling price of sugar in  
Great Britain has been below that of  
sugar in New York, notwithstanding  
the added cost of freight. Thus, at the  
present moment, eliminating duty, the  
wholesale price in the United Kingdom  
of good granulated (the standard qual-  
ity for refined sugars) is 26s. 10d. per  
cwt., 1s. 4d. per cwt. lower than

the price paid for "in bond" sugar  
last December in New York.

To guard against the danger of  
traders speculating or realizing ex-  
cessive profits, a clause was inserted in  
all sale contracts, forbidding any  
wholesale dealer handling the com-  
mission's sugars to make a larger  
profit on his transactions than that  
afforded by the discount of 2½ per  
cent, since reduced to 1½ per cent, on  
account of the increase in the duty,  
allowed by the practice of the trade on  
wholesale purchases, either from Brit-  
ish refiners or from brokers. The  
commission is satisfied that, with all  
the principal dealers, the condition has  
been loyally observed. Whether it has  
always been so by the smaller class of  
dealers, intermediate between the first  
purchasers and retailers, is more than  
doubtful. In certain cases breach of  
the rate has been proved to the com-  
mission, and in those the offense has  
been punished by enforcing a return  
to the purchaser and by suspending for  
a shorter or longer period, according  
to the gravity of the case, the supply  
of sugar to the offender. Where this  
has been done, suitable arrangements  
have been made to prevent the clients  
of the offender from suffering.

The total disbursements and liabil-  
ities incurred (including freight) for  
sugar bought by the commission up to  
the end of November, 1916, have been  
£31,097,000, in respect of a total quan-  
tity of 3,951,349 tons (this figure in-  
cludes purchases made on behalf of  
allied governments), divided into 2-  
163,082 tons of raws and 1,788,267  
tons refined. The total sums realized  
in cash up to the same date have been  
£75,263,000. Assuming that stocks in  
hand and in process of importation  
are disposed of at current rates, the  
transactions up to date are estimated  
to show a profit of about £2,000,000,  
representing no more than about 3½d.  
on the sugar supplied.

MAX NORDAU ON  
THE GERMAN PEOPLE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amster-  
dam).—The Leipziger Volkszeitung,  
the main organ of the German  
Socialist Minority, recently repro-  
duced from the Journal du Peuple a  
letter from Max Nordau deprecating  
the expectation of a revolution in  
Germany.

Bread riots, he wrote, are possible;  
but there is no question of a revolu-  
tion. The German people has neither  
the capacity nor the wish to form an  
independent judgment as to its posi-  
tion, and to come to a quick decision.  
Even after three years of war it still  
holds to the absurd phrase: "We were  
forced into war." It is still convinced  
that it is conducting a war of defense  
against enemies who "traitorously  
attacked it with a view to its destruc-  
tion." It still believes firmly in the  
monstrous fabrications of its Govern-  
ment, despite all official publications  
that prove the obvious truth that  
every one can recognize, no matter in  
what European language he may  
read. No, there is nothing to be  
expected from this quarter. By means  
of education, administration, litera-  
ture, propaganda, by a skillfully  
organized deception of the educated  
classes, by terrorism in the school, the  
office, and in society the German  
character has been methodically  
demoralized and ruined. The German  
people rejoices in its slavery, and is  
proud of it. Its lords and masters  
have contrived to give flattering  
names to this state of affairs: livery  
is called uniform; servitude, organi-  
zation; blind obedience, discipline;  
renunciation of all right, all dignity,  
all character, heroic self-denial.

The German Socialist organ accom-  
panied these quotations with the re-  
mark that, in so far, as he referred to  
the German people, M. Nordau had  
shown too great a tendency to con-  
found certain sections with the whole.  
For the rest, however, it added, read-  
ers may judge for themselves how far  
the view expressed is correct.

is helping the stores to dis-  
tribute goods more efficiently  
and economically, and is ben-  
efiting herself, too.

ATTITUDE OF  
AUSTRIAN POLESWriter Thinks Recent Settlements  
Will Not Gain Increased  
Polish Support for Vienna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).  
—Dr. Leo Lederer, the well-known  
special correspondent of the Berliner  
Tageblatt, has sent to his paper from  
Vienna a report of the effect on the  
Poles of Galicia of the new Polish set-  
tlement, decided upon by the Central  
Powers.

The impression left by a number of  
conversations with members of the  
various Galician parties may be thus  
summarized, he writes: Generally  
speaking, the Poles of Austria regard  
the latest step taken by the Central  
Powers as proof of their earnest de-  
sire to continue the upbuilding of a  
Polish state, in accordance with the  
manifesto of Nov. 5, 1916. At the same  
time, they deplore the continued main-  
tenance of the customs barrier be-  
tween the German and Austrian areas  
of occupation in Poland with its at-  
tendant inconveniences in connection  
with commerce and passports; though  
they look for improvements and for  
the rapid upbuilding of Polish legis-  
lative authority on a democratic basis  
from the impending negotiations. For  
the rest, however, the latest decision  
of the Central Powers seems not to  
have influenced the fundamental atti-  
tude of the Poles of Austria toward  
the Polish problem. Generally speak-  
ing, all the Polish parties in Galicia  
still stand by the resolution formu-  
lated some months ago at Cracow, and  
modeled on the Tetmaier resolution,  
a resolution which calls for the union  
of all Polish territories in an independ-  
ent state, possessing free access to the  
sea.

For the realization of this ideal, Dr.  
Lederer adds, Austrian Poles reckon  
on the assistance of the Emperor of  
Austria, and he goes on to explain that  
the different parties among them have  
different views as to how their aim  
can be accomplished. The Conserva-  
tives, for instance, even see in the  
proclamation of Nov. 5, and in the ac-  
companying rescript, issued by the  
Emperor Franz Josef concerning the  
separate position to be accorded  
Galicia, a basis that could be utilized  
for the further development of the  
Polish people into an independent na-  
tion. A section of the Democrats also  
agrees with them, while the rest of  
their number demands at least the  
union of Galicia with the Kingdom of  
Poland, and the linking up of this in-  
dependent State with Austria, either  
by means of a common monarchy, or  
by some slight degree of common gov-  
ernment. Meanwhile, the old Poles  
or National Democrats, the great ma-  
jority of the People's Party, the So-  
cial Democrats, and the Stapsinski  
group take their stand squarely on the  
Cracow resolution.

As for the extent to which the new  
settlement will influence the attitude  
of the Galician Poles toward the  
Seldier Cabinet in Austria, Dr. Lederer  
sees no indication that it will be such  
as to lead to a rapprochement between  
the two. There must be taken into  
consideration, he writes, the circum-  
stance that in the course of the sum-

mer the element that has gained in  
influence in the Polish Club (the asso-  
ciation of the various political parties  
in Galicia) is the radical element,  
precisely that one which regards the  
new Polish settlement least favorably.  
At this very moment, he adds, 46 mem-  
bers of the Polish Club representing  
this element are drawing closer to-  
gether against the 23 Conservatives  
and Democrats opposed to them, and  
are being strengthened by the group  
representing the peasantry, which has  
hitherto held aloof from the Polish  
Club. In the circumstances, Dr. Led-  
erer considers there is no prospect  
that the Conservatives will succeed in  
converting any of the radical coalition  
to their view that the new Polish set-  
tlement proves they were pursuing a  
promising, positive policy in assenting  
to the proclamation of Nov. 5. It can,  
therefore, he writes, only be a question  
as to whether the Conservatives and  
their democratic following, in opposi-  
tion to the broad mass of radicals, will  
decide that for their part, at least,  
they will support the Austrian Gov-  
ernment in its cautious Polish and  
Galician, as well as in its general  
policy, and whether, therefore, they  
will withdraw from the Polish Club  
in which they have lost the leader-  
ship. Such a split in the Polish Club  
is not very probable, however, and so,  
even with the most careful apprais-  
ing of the various currents of opinion,  
the conclusion is that, despite general  
recognition of the seriousness of their  
efforts to build up the Polish State in  
accordance with the proclamation of  
Nov. 5, neither the combined Austro-  
Hungarian Government, nor the Aus-  
trian Government alone will receive  
more energetic support than hitherto  
from the Austrian Poles.

WOMEN ENGINEERS WANTED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Ministry  
of Munitions is asking more women to  
come forward for engineering and  
other advanced branches of work in  
munition factories. As the need is  
urgent the training section of the Min-  
istry of Munitions is offering free in-  
struction in machine work (general  
and more advanced), oxyacetylene  
welding, aeroplane woodwork, optical  
instrument work, draftsmanship, elec-  
trical work, core making, etc. Instruc-  
tional workshops, where the conditions  
are those of the best modern factories,  
have been set up in London, Birming-  
ham, Bristol, Luton, and Manchester;  
and other training centers have been  
started in 12 metropolitan areas and  
in 24 provincial districts, and in four  
centers in Scotland. Women of all  
classes between the ages of 18 and 35  
who are adaptable, intelligent, and of  
good physique are urged to apply at  
once to the director, training section,  
Ministry of Munitions, 6, Whitehall  
Gardens, London.

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MODERN POLICE  
METHODS IN CHINACanton Inspector Tours United  
States to Study Systems in Use  
in the Large Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Chang Wei,  
Inspector of police of Canton, China,  
who is touring the United States and  
Canada, studying New World police  
methods, was in New Orleans for sev-  
eral days, on his way back to the Pa-  
cific Coast to take steamer for his  
home city. The Chinese official has  
been chief of police of his city of  
2,000,000 inhabitants for six years. He  
is a graduate of the University of  
Peking, and strongly believes in the  
introduction of American methods  
of government throughout China.  
Through his interpreter, Chang Wei  
said:

"In comparing the police methods of  
the New World cities with those of  
Canton and other large settlements of  
the Orient, it must be remembered that  
the character of the peoples over  
which police supervision is to be exer-  
cised, differs widely in the two con-  
tinent. I am a firm believer in modern  
methods of police supervision, and in  
the New World aim to make the police  
preventers of crime, rather than  
punishers. In Canton, the third de-  
gree, which included torture, has been  
abolished since I became head of the  
department, and forced confessions are  
no longer allowed in police court tes-  
timony.

"Canton has 2,000,000 inhabitants  
and only 2940 police, who receive the  
equivalent of \$10 American currency,  
a month, and are compelled to live at  
the police stations, where they are  
well housed and fed, free of cost. The  
Chinese people, or at least those of  
Canton, have come into close contact  
with Europeans and Americans and  
have adopted a number of good ideas  
of peace and order. They help the  
police in every way possible, and, for  
this reason, we have a smaller num-  
ber of police in Canton than in any  
other city of similar population in the  
world. Canton, of course, is too far  
south to be affected by the revolutions,  
and business and social life is going  
on the same as it always has.

"Of all the police systems I have  
seen in America, I am more impressed  
with that of New York than of any  
other city. The traffic regulations  
there are wonderful."

NEW UNDERSECRETARY NAMED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Mr. W. A. S.  
Hewins, M. P., has been appointed Un-  
dersecretary of State for the Colonies.

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## KANSAS MAY BUY SMALL RAILROAD

Sun rises ..... 6:13 High water, .....  
Sun sets ..... 4:42 10:00 a.m., 10:32 p.m.  
Length of day .. 10:29 Moon sets.. 5:27 a.m.  
**LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:12 P.M.**

Line of Fifty Miles Which Af-  
fords Great Accommodation to  
Farmers May Soon Be Op-  
erated by the Public

**TOPEKA, Kan.**—Kansas is preparing to go into the business of actually owning and operating a railroad through Scott and Logan counties, two counties in the extreme western part of the State, have been authorized by the United States District Court to hold an election and vote \$250,000 in bonds to purchase the Colorado, Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad, a line 55 miles long running from Scott City to Winona. The petitions for the bond elections are now being circulated and the election will be called about the close of the year.

The railroad was built five or six years ago by a promoter who secured his funds from the Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo. This promoter had been very successful in building and selling the Scott City Northern, running from Garden City to Scott City, and made a profit for the trust company. The Colorado, Kansas & Oklahoma was a failure. Last year the operating revenues were \$23,000 and the expenses more than double that amount. An effort was made to have the State authorize a charge of 5 cents a mile for passengers, when the legal rate is 2 cents a mile. This failed and even since the effort was made the road has been known everywhere as the "Jitney" railroad.

The high prices for steel and the big losses already sustained caused the trust company to ask for a receiver and for authority to tear up the road and sell the material. The steel alone was worth close to \$400,000, which would pay the trust company about 70 cents on what it had invested.

But the Jitney had become indispensable to hundreds of farmers in the neighborhood. The Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railroads all run east and west across the State and there were no cross-state roads west of the middle of the State. It was a three days' journey for a man

to go by rail from any point on the Union Pacific to a point 100 miles directly south of him on the Santa Fe until the jitney was built. In addition, it afforded transportation to hundreds of farmers who had been 10 to 40 miles from a railroad previously.

When the farmers heard that the road was to be abandoned and sold for junk they protested. They held school-house meetings and finally sent a committee to Judge J. C. Pollock of the United States Court. They told him they must keep their railroad going and he asked them why they did not buy it. It would be almost impossible

to finance as big a deal as this among the farmers alone and then Judge Pollock asked them why they did not buy the road by issuing bonds. He offered to allow the counties to buy the road at the junk value. Then it was discovered that the Kansas law limited bond issued for railroad purposes to \$5000 a mile, \$250,000 for the entire road. Judge Pollock asked the attorneys for the trust company if they would accept the \$250,000. After some consultation it was decided to accept the offer, as refusal would mean a long lawsuit over the abandonment of the road. The farmers were ready and

had money available for a long legal contest to keep the road going.  
No plan has been worked out thus

for the operation of the road for the present by the townships. It is expected that until some additional legislation is provided the road will

legislation is provided the road will be under the management of a board of trustees composed of one man elected by the people of each town.

Kansas has had a law for many

years that permits the public ownership and operation of railroads or street railways, but the power has

never been exercised until this case appeared. If the bonds are carried and the property actually turned over

to the trustees for the townships it will be the first real railroad entirely owned and operated by the public, ex-

cept the government railroad in Alaska.

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## DIVIDENDS

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Buckeye Pipe Line declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share and

an extra of \$1.50, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 24.  
Scovill Manufacturing Company de-

clared a monthly dividend of \$5 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock record Oct. 24. Previous monthly dividends

this year have been \$10 cash except in August, when \$15 a share was paid.

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**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

# RAILWAY EARNINGS

## CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

September—	1917	1916
Operating	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Other	100,000	100,000
Total	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000

Oper revenue .....	\$1,332,624	\$1,241,711
Oper income .....	327,774	380,928
Jan 1 to Sept 30—		
Oper revenue .....	11,169,988	9,564,441

Oper	Income	2,446,221	2,222,626
<hr/>			
<b>MEAT SHIPMENTS</b>			

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago during the past week ended Oct. 27, totaled 1,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,000,000 pounds a week earlier.

40,924,000 pounds, compared with 47,608,000 pounds in the previous week and 45,254,000 pounds in the similar week last year.

**SUGAR MARKET**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Refined sugars

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Refined sugars unchanged with the American, National and Pennsylvania companies quoting 8.35c. The Federal and

Warner companies and Arbuckle Bros. continue withdrawn.



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LIQUIDATION IN STOCKS CONTINUES

Special Pressure Brought to Bear Last Week Upon Railroad Issues—Shipping Shares Show Strength Making Advances

Decidedly irregular price movements featured last week's stock market. There were substantial declines throughout the New York list, and occasional rallies. At the end of the week the net results were mostly on the side of losses. There was heavy liquidation in Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific and the whole railroad list became unsettled, in the face of the coming hearing in the freight rate case. The industrial list was featured by the strength in the shipping stocks. Marine preferred making a spectacular advance on Saturday.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Oct. 27:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Dec
Allied-Chalmers	22 1/2	20 1/2	22	1/2
Am Beet Sug	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	1/2
Am Can	43 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
Am Car & Ry	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2
Am Int Corp	60	55	55 1/2	1/2
Am Locom	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
Am Smelt	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	1/2
Am Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Anacosta	65	62	64 1/2	1/2
Atchafalpa	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Balt & Ohio	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
Beth B	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2
Can Pac	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1/2
Can Leather	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
C. & S. P.	49 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	1/2
China	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
Corn Prod	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
Crook Steel	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1/2
Cuba Can	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/2
Del & Hudson	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Elgin	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1/2
Gen Motors	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Gl. Nor. Pac	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
Gl. Nor. Pac	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
Inspiration	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2
Int Nickel	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/2
Mer Mar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Mer Mar Pfd	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Mex Pet	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2
Midvale Steel	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2
N. Y. Cent.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
Nor Pac	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Nor Cities G	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2
Penn. Coal	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2
Pitts & W. Va.	26 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
Reading	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
Republic	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2
Royal Dutch	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	1/2
Shinlar	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2
So. Pac	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1/2
So. Railway	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
So. Ry	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	1/2
Studebaker	41 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	1/2
Superior	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	1/2
Texas Copper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2
Texas Cos	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2
T. & S. Steel	107 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	1/2
Utah Copper	84 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	1/2
Wash. Fed. A.	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
Willamette	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1/2

## FORD MOTOR CO.'S GOVERNMENT WORK

DETROIT, Mich.—The Ford Motor Company is carrying approximately \$10,000,000 of government contracts in addition to the regular work of the plant. Reports show that in September 60,982 cars and 1383 trucks were turned out.

The company has just secured a contract for the building of 5000 Liberty motors, which is about the same number that will be made by the Lincoln Motors Corporation and a few thousand fewer than what the Packard Motor Company's contract calls for.

All cylinders to be made for Liberty motors to be built anywhere will be made at the Ford Motor Company's plant by a new system devised by Ford company's engineers.

These cylinders will be made by cutting steel tubing into sections and then shaping these sections into cylinders. Cylinders were formerly made from a solid block of steel by boring out the center and using the shell.

## ST. PAUL ROAD PLACES CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has divided between Westinghouse and General Electric companies the contracts for electric locomotives and power-traveling apparatus for its 211 miles of line running from Othello, Wash., to Seattle and Tacoma. This is the Cascade mountain section and is additional to 440 miles of line already electrified between Avery, Ida., and Harlowtown, Mont. The management of the road decided to divide the business in order to hasten the delivery, and thus begin the saving of hundreds of thousands of gallons of fuel oil annually as soon as possible.

## STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

Proposed Increase of Capital Stock to \$10,000,000 Additional Evidence of Growth

Proposed increase in capital stock of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, owned by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 is additional evidence of remarkable growth of this company since 1911, when 33 subsidiaries were shown from it by order of Supreme Court of United States. It was apprehended at that time that the New Jersey company was only a shell as a result of dissolution decree, despite the fact that the court allowed the New Jersey company to retain 25 companies, believed to have been largely unimportant.

Just how much of a shell it was can be gained from the fact that today present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has attained an earning power greater than that of 33 big subsidiaries were organized out of parent company. In 1915, four years after dissolution, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey earned \$51,591,000 net on its \$98,338,383 capital stock, or at the rate of 52 per cent. From 1899 to 1906, years shown in Government's dissolution suit, the Jersey company averaged \$51,000,000 net annually.

Of its present subsidiaries, Carter Oil Company, Imperial Oil Company of Canada and Standard of Louisiana are most important. Complete list is shown in the following table:

Capital		% owned	
	Stock	by S. O. N. J.	
American Petr. Co.	\$2,140,000	51.3	
Bedford Petr. Co.	350,000	99.3	
Carter Oil Co.	2,000,000	100.0	
Clarksburg L. & H.	100,000	51.0	
Deutsche American	7,140,000	100.0	
Gilbert & Barker	40,000	100.0	
Hazlet Oil Co.	500,000	100.0	
Hopewell Oil Co.	500,000	100.0	
Imperial Oil Co.	50,000,000	80.0	
Interstate Corp.	200,000	50.0	
Marion Oil Co.	100,000	50.0	
Oleum Pipe Line	5,000,000	100.0	
Penn. Lubricating	30,000	60.0	
Peoples Nat. Gas	1,000,000	100.0	
River Gas	150,000	52.6	
Romana American	5,000,000	100.0	
S. O. of Brazil	500,000	100.0	
S. O. of Louisiana	5,000,000	100.0	
So. Ital. American	1,000,000	60.0	
Taylor Nat. Gas	10,000	30.0	
Underhill Oil Co.	25,000	98.8	
United Oil Co.	3,000,000	99.0	
West India Oil	3,000,000	99.0	
West India Oil Ref.	300,000	50.0	
West Virginia Oil	200,000	50.0	

\*Reported to have been sold.

International Petroleum Co., capitalized at \$20,000,000, is a subsidiary of Imperial Oil Co.

## MILLIONS OF BOOTS FOR WAR PURPOSES

Special correspondent in the Economicist, London, says: The leather trade, owing to the fact that leather has so many uses in the production of accoutrements, harness, saddlery, and clothing, has always seen great activity in war time. Some idea of the immensity of the demand for footwear will be obtained when it is stated that since the beginning of the war to the end of May, 1917, 40,000,000 pairs of boots had been purchased. In addition to these, which included about 8,700,000 pairs for our allies (7,000,000 for Russia alone), we supplied Russia 6000 tons of sole leather for repairing purposes.

The great majority of manufacturers of boots and shoes in the United Kingdom had no previous experience of army footwear requirements and were quite unprepared for the immense demand. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that this particular branch of the leather industry has performed, so far, its gigantic task with so little dislocation of civilian trade. Prices for footwear are certainly high in this country, but are only about one-fourth the prices in Germany and Austria.

## INTERNATIONAL NICKEL'S RESERVE

The reserve of \$1,741,140 for the excess profits tax cut so heavily into the earnings of the International Nickel Company for the six months ended Sept. 30 that the surplus available for the common stock after a deduction of the preferred dividends amounted to less than the 24 per cent dividend requirement on the junior issue. International Nickel common is paying at the rate of \$6 per share of \$25 par value, whereas the six months' return for the issue is at the annual rate of only \$5.36 a share.

The directors' meeting, at which action will be taken on the common dividend, is scheduled for the first Monday in November, and it is understood in well-informed quarters that the consensus of opinion among the members of the board favors a reduction in the rate to at least 16 per cent. This would bring the common dividend requirement to \$4 per share annually, and well within the present earnings for the issue. It is considered probable by those in close touch with the company's financial position that some such action will be taken at the dividend meeting.

## SOUTH AFRICAN BANK REPORTS

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., reports for the year ended March 31 last gross profits of £1,084,924, and net profits of £248,634, inclusive of the balance of £244,203, brought forward from the preceding year. The balance sheet shows notes in circulation £1,789,387; deposits, current and other accounts, £27,246,501. An appropriation of £69,500 for a 6 per cent dividend, was made and the reserve fund raised to £700,000.

## BOND MARKET IS NOT VERY ACTIVE

Liberty Loan Gets Most of Attention—Tendency of Prices Toward Higher Level as Rule—Marine Fives the Feature

Naturally the past week, in view of the Liberty Loan, has been a rather quiet one in the bond market. The tendency, however, was toward betterment of quotations for many issues, including International Mercantile 5 per cent bonds, which were active and strong following the announcement that something definite was to be done regarding the payment of \$88 now in arrears on the preferred stock.

Consolidated Gas bonds were weak, because of the decline in the stock of that company, but later stiffened somewhat when the usual dividend was declared.

Liberty Loan 3 1/2's were active and strong throughout the entire week, there having been an unusually large turnover each day at steadily advancing quotations. Near the close of the week the price closely approximated that received by the Government when the bonds were originally offered to investors. The bulk of purchases were said to represent acquisitions by individuals who were desirous of securing the bonds because of their tax exemption features.

Between now and the date of the next offering of government bonds, which will probably be in January next, the public will probably be called upon to absorb a considerable amount of fresh securities of corporations, as it is realized that new funds will have to be made available for several companies in order that they may successfully cope with the present trying conditions resulting from the war. It has been necessary for corporations to carry larger inventories and have available more liberal amounts of working capital at all times than is required in normal times.

The most important financial transaction aside from the Liberty Loan undertaking announced during the past week was that of the sale of \$15,000,000 2-year 6 per cent notes by the B. F. Goodrich Company. An entirely new plan was adopted by this company, namely, the issuance of the notes in serial form with the privilege of renewal at three-month intervals.

French Minister of Finance has signed with governor of Bank of France a convention renewing bank's privileges for another 25 years. Ratification of French Parliament will be sought.

Negotiations for release of sugar stored in New York, owned by foreign countries, have been completed and 26,750 tons have been put on the market; negotiations for release of 16,500 tons more are under way.

American dollar is now worth under 83 cents at Copenhagen. German mark also has touched a low record of 42, a depreciation of 53 per cent. British exchange is 20 per cent and French exchange, 25 per cent below par.

Newly authorized French war loan will be for 10,000,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000,000) at 4 per cent, redeemable in 1943, free of taxes. Date of issue and price are yet undecided, but the loan probably will be slightly below 7 per cent. Bonds would thus pay about 5 1/2 per cent.

Trading in new 4 per cent Liberty bonds has begun on the New York Stock Exchange, but transactions will be restricted to cash dealings in the actual bonds. Trading in contracts on a "when issued" basis will not be begun until the Liberty Loan committee requests the stock exchange to authorize it.

War Industries Board has distributed orders for 85,000 tons of steel plates and shapes and orders for 125,000 to 250,000 tons soon will be allotted for construction of merchant ships. Contracts for shells will also be called for early distribution of heavy orders for forgings and steel bars, aggregating probably 1,000,000 tons.

China has extended currency agreement of April 15, 1911, to April 14, 1913, thereby giving United States Great Britain and France, original parties to the agreement, right to negotiate a currency loan during next six months and to admit Russia and Japan if they so desire. Announcement is widely approved by Chinese press which has resented Japanese efforts to dominate currency reform.

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is starting campaign to save 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline a day, or a total of 561,000,000 gallons a year. War needs of United States are 350,000,000 gallons a year. Total daily production of the country is 6,849,000 gallons. Of this approximately 4,800,000 gallons are used by automobiles and trucks, and the balance by motor boats, stationary engines and in other industries.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining	860	850
Buckeye Pipe Line	87	91
Indiana Pipe	203	208
Indiana Pipe Line	88	93
Standard Oil	187	191
Chlo Oil	325	330
Prairie Oil & Gas	455	465
Prairie Pipe	249	253
South Penn	270	275
Standard Oil, Calif.	228	233
Indiana	460	470
Kentucky	340	345
New Jersey	385	395
New York	248	252
Union Tank Line	90	92

## UNCERTAINTY IN WESTERN TRADE

Situation Perplexing, and Confidence Regarding the Future Is Lacking—Traffic Decrease

CHICAGO, Ill.—The concentration of energies in matters pertaining to the Liberty Loan was the feature of activity in the Western section of the country during the past week. Otherwise the uncertainties existing in the commercial and industrial lines of business continued fully as perplexing as heretofore, on account of the situation being aggravated by the excess profits taxes. There is little wonder, therefore, that under such conditions confidence is lacking as regards the future. With the present market declines in securities, the future holds an opportunity for large investors to avail themselves of the purchase of high-grade stocks in an advantageous way not seen for several years.

There are some indications that the Interstate Commerce Commission will see fit to allow the railroads of the country an advance in freight rates, which would enable them to meet some of the high prices of materials incidentally connected with the cost of equipment. The suspense in operations at the coal mines caused traffic to decrease in a considerable measure, and railroads throughout the West are handling a volume of traffic ranging from 3 to 10 per cent under a year ago.

The iron and steel market offers little change due to the uncertainty of price fixing, and buyers and sellers alike are somewhat troubled just as to what the future may have in store in the way of trade. It is believed, however, that the Government has about completed its action in any steps which may have a future bearing on the market.

In the dry goods trade there is an abundance of orders being received from customers in the wholesale line of trade and careful survey of conditions in the retail field indicates that a good holiday business is anticipated by the majority of dry goods dealers. Collections are reported as on a much higher level in comparison with the corresponding week of last year.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Shipments of war materials from United States reached total volume of \$133,859,000 during August, compared with \$94,446,000 in July and \$127,302,000 in June.

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Aetna, Explos.	8 1/2	8 1/2
do. do.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	54c	56c
Butte C. & Z.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte C. & Z.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Coal	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chev Motors	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons. Copper	8 1/2	8 1/2
Cosden & Co.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Curtiss	30	30
Gila	17	17 1/2
Glennfield Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2
Glennfield Cons.	43	47
Hecla Mining	5	5 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2	5
Jerome Verde	1	1 1/2
Max Munitions	4 1/2	5 1/2
McKinley Dar	60	65
Merritt	33	34
Mt. Petrill	135	139
Midwest Refg.	137	141
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 1/2
Peoples	11	11 1/2
Penn. Ry.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Saupeya Ref	9 1/2	10 1/2
Saupeya Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	15	17
Steel Alloys	6	7
Stewart Min.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	16 1/2
Success Min.	12	14
Texas Arizona	270	275
United Motors	20 1/2	20 1/2
United W. O.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	33	34
Un S. Steam	3 1/2	4
Wright-Martin	8 1/2	8 1/2

## FOREIGN BANKING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements have been completed whereby Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., an American bank for foreign trade, will hereafter operate under supervision of Federal Reserve Board.

## DIVIDEND PHASE OF SWIFT &amp; CO.

Distribution of Big Accumulation of Earnings Considered Only Question of Time

Swift & Co. stock has declined 20 point from the high level of a month ago, because of the failure of directors to declare an extra dividend of more than 2 per cent when as much as 25 per cent had been expected. However, even with this substantial decline Swift is selling a little higher than the average 8 per cent stock. That is because stockholders believe that the distribution of the large surplus earnings that have been accumulating is only a matter of time.

The report of the company for the year ended Sept. 30 will not be published until after the turn of the year, but a fairly good idea exists among stockholders as to what that report will show. Earnings are expected to show 30 per cent on the \$100,000,000 stock outstanding as compared with 41-1-3 per cent cash dividends for the last fiscal year.

One year ago Swift reported a surplus of \$60,215,000. It has been the policy of the directors to keep property account down to a conservative figure, and although improvements are going on all the time, it is doubtful whether property account will be marked up in proportion. It is reasonable to suppose that the inventory will be high as compared with a year ago, but this will probably not affect the surplus account. The increase of \$25,000,000 in stock capitalization over the past year will reduce surplus by that amount, however. Offsetting this is the probability that earnings after dividends will add



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FINAL MONTH FOR COLLEGE ELEVEN

Bowdoin Is Leading in the Maine State Series, While Brown Springs Big Surprise by Defeating Colgate Team 7 to 6

## COLLEGE RESULTS SATURDAY

West Point 21, Villanova 7.  
Annapolis 89, Haverford 7.  
Brown 7, Colgate 6.  
Pittsburgh 14, Pennsylvania 6.  
Williams 2, Columbia 6.  
Rutgers 28, Fordham 6.  
New York University 0, Union 0.  
Cornell 20, Bucknell 6.  
Penn State 8, W. V. Wesleyan 7.  
Syracuse 58, Tufts 0.  
Dartmouth 21, N. H. State 6.  
Amherst 14, Wesleyan 6.  
Lehigh 22, Middlebury 6.  
Middlebury 6, Lafayette 6.  
Swarthmore 6, Franklin and Marshall 6.  
Hamilton 14, Rochester 0.  
Bowdoin 13, Bates 6.  
Trinity 65, Company A. S. C. 2.  
Holy Cross 13, Rhode Island State 0.  
Siena 20, Middlebury 6.  
West Virginia 60, Gettysburg 0.  
Brockton 25, St. Lawrence 6.  
Carnegie Tech 0, Allegheny 0.  
Washington and Jefferson 23, Geneva 0.  
Maine 0, Colby 0.  
Hartford 7, S. S. Worcester P. I. 0.  
Dickinson 3, Nebraska 0.  
Pennsylvania 14, Gallaudet 6.  
Vanderbilt 60, Howard 0.  
Bowling Green 7, Kentucky 0.  
Indiana 13, Mississippi A. and M. C. 6.  
Wash. and Lee 28, N. C. A. and M. C. 7.  
Rice 13, Texas 0.  
Harvard 121 1/2, Worcester Academy 7.  
Yale 121 1/2, Phillips Exeter 121 1/2.  
Princeton 121 1/2, Phillips Exeter 121 1/2.  
Harvard Informal 6, Camp Devens 0.  
Princeton 7, Camp Dix 0.  
Maryland State 23, Wake Forest 13.  
Andover 7, Harvard Radio 7.  
Ohio State 67, Denison 0.  
Ill. 67 1/2, Purdue 0.  
Chicago 7, Northwestern 0.  
Michigan 26, Nebraska 0.  
Wisconsin 20, Iowa 0.  
Notre Dame 40, South Dakota 0.  
St. Union 6, Western Reserve 0.  
Kansas 7, Ames 0.  
Colorado 27, Utah 0.  
Winnipeg 28, Galtwin Wallace 6.  
South Dakota State 12, North Dakota 6.  
Miami 28, Ohio Wesleyan 6.  
Detroit 14, Michigan A. C. 0.  
Wittenberg 7, Kenyon 0.  
Oregon 14, Idaho 0.  
Washington State 19, Whitman 0.  
California 14, Oregon A. C. 3.  
Carleton 15, Johns Hopkins 7.

Next Saturday will find the college football season of 1917 entering its final month of competition, and the contests which are to take place from now to the end of the season will assume a more serious aspect than those played up to the present time. The only real championship titles to be decided in the East this fall are for freshmen teams with Harvard, Yale and Princeton playing their triangular series as usual and the Maine state college series. The former should rate the same as in past years; but, so far as the latter is concerned, it can hardly be considered a real championship series as all four colleges are playing under the handicap of having many of their best men in the war.

Last Saturday furnished some very interesting results. The big games of the East, outside of the Maine state college series, were the Brown-Colgate battle at Providence, and the Pennsylvania-Pittsburgh contest at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. One of these games came out as expected, while the result of the other must be regarded as somewhat of a surprise. Pittsburgh was generally expected to win from the Red and Blue, and this was the actual result; but it was generally thought that Colgate would win from Brown, but such was not the case. Colgate even passing up a chance to get a 7-to-7 tie by missing a goal after touchdown. Better coaching in the fundamentals of the game were the chief features of Brown's playing. The Brunonians showing a big improvement since their last game while Colgate failed to show up as strongly as expected.

The result of the second round in the Maine state series places Bowdoin at the head of the list and a strong favorite to win the title. Up to Saturday Bowdoin and Bates were the leading team with a victory to the credit of each; but Bowdoin defeated Bates by a 13-to-0 score Saturday which would seem to eliminate the latter. As Maine and Colby played a scoreless tie and Bowdoin has defeated Colby 10 to 7, Bowdoin should have little difficulty defeating Maine next Saturday and thereby coming through the series undefeated.

Dartmouth secured another victory through the New Hampshire State team scored on the Green. Dartmouth played below form, but this was chiefly due to the large number of substitutes used. The Green showed its greatest power in the fourth quarter when 14 of its 21 points were scored. Williams kept up its winning record by defeating Columbia, 9 to 6. The Blue and White did surprisingly well considering the fact that the team was playing without its regular quarterback and star kicker. Williams played well, especially Boynton at right halfback, who was easily the best offensive and defensive player on the field.

Cornell and Syracuse joined the winning class Saturday. The Red and White defeated Bucknell, by a score of 20 to 0, and Syracuse simply running away from Tufts College to the tune of 58 to 0. Amherst won a hard-fought game from Wesleyan, 14 to 9. The Harvard Informal Varsity traveled to Ayer, Mass., and played the Depot Brigade eleven of Camp Devens, with a scoreless tie the result. The soldiers put up a strong game, and Harvard was unable to stage its best play. Each team had a chance or two to kick a goal, but both failed to take advantage of the opportunities.

The Harvard, Yale and Princeton freshmen series promise to produce some exciting football this fall. Harvard defeated Worcester Academy Saturday by a score of 53 to 7, the season first-year men showing excep-

tional strength. The Yale freshmen were forced to accept a 7-to-7 tie at the hands of the Pennsylvania freshmen, a result not altogether pleasing to the Ells. The Princeton freshmen won from Phillips Exeter Academy, 12 to 0, a fairly satisfactory showing for the Orange and Black.

The two United States academies came through with victories, Annapolis showing a tremendous scoring machine and accumulating 89 points against Haverford without being scored on. West Point won from Villanova, 21 to 7, a showing rather unsatisfactory to the Midshipmen.

## SIDELINES

On comparative scores Illinois and Chicago would seem to be about equal at football this fall. Each has defeated Purdue 27 to 0.

The Dartmouth defense this fall does not appear to be as strong as usual. In the last three games played, the opponents have scored against the Green.

Pittsburgh keeps right on winning games, the University of Pennsylvania being the last victim and they forced Coach Warner's men to show their best football.

Coach Murphy must have accomplished a whole lot with the Northwestern Varsity eleven during the past two weeks when it can hold Chicago to a 7-to-0 score.

Brown furnished the football surprise Saturday by defeating Colgate, 7 to 6. Coach Robinson has done wonderful work at Providence this fall and the Brunonians well deserved their victory.

If the Depot Brigade eleven can hold the Harvard Informals to a 0 to 0 score, Coach Haughton should develop a wonderful eleven at Camp Devens when he draws his material from the entire cantonment.

Williams College has a wonderful halfback in Boynton. He was chiefly responsible for the victory over Columbia last Saturday and also was the chief figure in the victory the Purple scored over Cornell.

Coach Dobie must be building up a record-breaking scoring machine at Annapolis this fall. In five games the Midshipmen have run up 239 points, and in one of these games they failed to score, making an average of nearly 60 points to a game.

## SOUTHERN CAMP TEAMS IN GAME

Soldier Eleventh From Gordon and Hancock Play in Atlanta—Former Aggregation Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A half holiday was declared at Camp Gordon Saturday to enable the thousands of soldiers encamped there, including the newly arrived New England troops from Camp Devens, to see the football clash between a picked team representing Camp Gordon and another representing Camp Hancock of Augusta. The game was played on the field where Georgia Tech defeated the University of Mississippi two weeks ago, and was won by Camp Gordon, 25 to 0. The result was expected to figure in a round of army football games for the championship of the southeastern department of the United States Army.

Although marked by much individual stalling because each team contained noted football men of the southern and eastern colleges, the game would not stand as a football achievement because of a noticeable looseness in team work and continued absence of interference on both sides. Best teams had squads 25 strong and could change their complete lineups without perceptibly weakening their eleven.

The scoring was done by Collins, Vandegraaf, Woodruff, and Newell, the last named making one goal after a touchdown, the others making touchdowns. Vandegraaf made two touchdowns and Woodruff kicked one goal after a touchdown as well. Walter Camp of Yale was referee and Frank Anderson of Georgia was umpire. In the lineups were:

Camp Gordon—White of Virginia, Clark of Virginia, Lewis of Dartmouth, Bond of Pittsburgh, Brown of Vanderbilt, Royal of Chicago, Robinson of Auburn, Newell of Auburn, Cochrane of Mercer, McWhorter of Michigan, Lee of Kiski, McManus of Westminster, Murry, Truxal of Pennsylvania State, Farrell of Michigan, Wilson.

Substitutes—Camp Gordon: Spear of Pennsylvania, Thash of Georgia, Woodruff of Georgia, Maddox of Georgia, Cox of Georgia, Holma of Mercer, Vandegraaf of Alabama, Boman of Alabama, Evans of N. Y. A. C., Chester of Vanderbilt, Reynolds of Georgia, Swann of Mercer, and others. Camp Hancock: Foley of Carlisle, Webber of Geneva, Flannigan of Kiski and Isaac of Pennsylvania State.

## SOCCER DRAWINGS WILL BE ARRANGED

The cup committee of the State Soccer Association will meet in this city today to make the draw for the second round of the series scheduled to be played Saturday.

The protest of the General Electric against the Hibs will also be heard. The former claim that Rourke of the Hibs was not properly signed to play against them on Oct. 6. The protest is based on the signature of the witness to the form. If the protest is upheld the game will be replayed.

## PLANS ARE MADE FOR SWIMMERS

Eastern Championship College Events Will Be Held This Season as in the Past Years

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be an eastern college championship in swimming and water polo this winter as usual. This was decided at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association held at the home of the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. Representatives of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and City College of New York were present. The proposal to hold the usual championship competitions met with unanimous support.

It was decided to rearrange the championship program so that the relay would be the final race instead of the opening one as heretofore. The program in the future will be in this order: Fifty-yard swim first, then the diving contest, 220-yard swim, plunge for distance, 100-yard swim, first half of water polo game, relay race, and second half of the polo game.

Individual championships will be decided this year during the latter part of March. The events were scheduled for Princeton, but the officials of the New York Athletic Club requested permission to conduct the sports on a patriotic basis, paying the expenses of the competing athletes, and donating the proceeds of the meet to war purposes. The Princeton officials declined themselves in favor of the proposition, and all that remains now is to set the date for the event.

P. C. Walsh 3d of Yale was elected president; Jerome Bigour of Columbia vice-president, and Percy Parker Jr. of Princeton was elected secretary-treasurer. On the graduate advisory board O. M. Reid of Yale was elected chairman, replacing C. E. Trudbenack of Columbia, who has held the office for the past four years. Trudbenack, however, remains a member of the board. J. A. Russell of Pennsylvania was chosen secretary.

## BOSTON GOLFERS WIN BIG MATCH

Quimet and Guilford Defeat Evans and Sawyer at Brae Burn by 6 and 4 Score

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Francis Quimet, former United States open and amateur golf champion and present western champion, and J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts amateur champion and former New Hampshire title holder, defeated Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, present United States national open and amateur champion, and D. E. Sawyer, another Chicago player, by 6 and 4 in a four-ball best ball 36-hole golf match over the course of the Brae Burn Country Club here Saturday. The match was played morning and afternoon before a large gallery, and the proceeds will be donated to the purchasing of athletic equipment for the soldiers at Camp Devens, where Quimet is stationed.

Brilliant golf by Quimet during the second nine holes of the morning play put the Boston golfers 6 up at the end of the first 18 holes. Quimet playing the last nine in 34, Evans got splendid distance off the tee but putted poorly all morning and won only one hole. Sawyer was but little help, having trouble keeping his shots on the line.

On the first nine holes of the afternoon Evans braced and took three holes from the Boston players, but the latter were 3 up at the twenty-seventh and finished the match when Guilford got a winning 3 at the thirtieth, Quimet another at the thirty-first, and both Quimet and Guilford 5s for a victory at the thirty-second.

While the Chicago players excelled on the drives, the Boston pair played a much better short game, especially Quimet, whose chip shots and putts were perfect. The summary:

BEST BALL  
Morning  
Quimet and Guilford 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—37  
Evans and Sawyer 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—37  
Quimet and Guilford 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4—32  
Evans and Sawyer 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 4—38—75  
Afternoon  
Quimet and Guilford 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—38  
Evans and Sawyer 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4—35  
Quimet and Guilford 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 4—38—76  
Evans and Sawyer 5 4 4 6 4 4 4 4—40—75

INDIVIDUAL SCORES  
Morning  
Quimet 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4—40  
Guilford 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—40  
Evans 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—40  
Sawyer 5 4 5 5 4 5 6 3—41  
Quimet 4 4 3 5 3 4 3 5—34  
Guilford 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 5—38—76  
Evans 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—39—79  
Sawyer 6 5 5 4 6 5 4 4—45—86  
Afternoon  
Quimet 4 4 5 5 5 7 4 4—43  
Guilford 4 4 5 4 6 5 4 4—40  
Evans 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 5—38  
Sawyer 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—40—83  
Quimet 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5—38—78  
Guilford 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41—79  
Sawyer 5 4 4 6 5 4 5 4—43—83

## CANADA BASEBALL IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau  
LONDON, England.—In a series of matches for the baseball championship of the various units of Canada's overseas forces in Europe, some remarkably keenly contested matches have been played. In the semifinal game recently at Epsom, between a team from the Epsom Canadian Hospital and a nine from the one hundred and sixty-eighth Canadian battalion, the match was won by the Epsom team by 3 to 0.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The General Electric soccer football team defeated St. George at Lynn, Mass., Saturday, 2 goals to 1.

Company H, Massachusetts State Guard, defeated the Phillips Andover Academy Varsity soccer football team Saturday, 4 goals to 1.

The College of the City of New York soccer football team won its first game of the season Saturday by defeating the Overseas Wanderers, 4 to 3.

Public School 134, Manhattan, won the final track and field meet for elementary schools of the Public School League of New York, Saturday, with a total of 27 points.

The Crescent Athletic Club soccer football team defeated the Bensonhurst Field Club at New York, Saturday, in a Field Club League championship match, 4 goals to 1.

The New York Football Club and Clan Macdonalds of Brooklyn played a scoreless tie in the American Football Association soccer championship series at New York yesterday.

S. D. Herron, Princeton University golf champion, won the chief trophy in the annual fall invitation golf tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club, Saturday, by defeating M. P. Jones of Frankford, 2 up.

Glan MacDuff of New York and the Bridgeport (Conn.) City Football Club played to a tie score of 2 goals all in the first round of the American Football Association soccer football championship series at Bridgeport yesterday.

The Phillips Andover Academy cross country team defeated the Harvard freshmen at Andover, Mass., Saturday, 27 points to 28. Callahan of Andover broke the record for the 3 1/2-mile course by covering the distance in 20m. 56s.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated the Harvard Varsity cross-country team in their dual meet over the Belmont (Mass.) course Saturday, 26 points to 31. Captain Lewis of Harvard finished first in 35m. 54s., and Captain Herzog of Technology was second in 35m. 19-2-5s.

Frank Titterton of the Pastime Athletic Club won the open Metropolitan A. A. U. cross-country championship yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course, New York, covering the 3 1/2 miles in 21m. 38s. The Mohawk Athletic Club won the team championship with 20 points.

## NEW YORK SCHOOL HOCKEY MEN MEET

Gather Wednesday in Brooklyn to Discuss Plans for the Coming League Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although indications are that there may be a championship series in the Amateur Hockey League this winter, the schoolboys of Brooklyn and Long Island plan to have another tournament. A notice has been sent to the various schools that form the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League, asking them to send delegates to a meeting at the Brooklyn Palace on Wednesday of this week.

It is understood that all the schools that had teams on the surface last winter again are going to take up the sport. They are Erasmus Hall, Manual Training Boys' High, St. John's, Commercial High, Flushing High, and Jamaica High schools. In addition, Polytechnic and Marquand schools have applied for admission to the league.

Last year the Crescent Athletic Club offered two sets of medals for the schoolboy series. This winter the Amateur Hockey League will give the prizes. It is possible that the Crescent Athletic Club may give a banner or a cup to the winning school. The games will all be played at the Brooklyn Palace, where the teams also will practice throughout the winter.

Practice will start shortly at the big rink. It is quite possible that, if the Amateur Hockey League decides on six-men teams this winter, owing to the enlistment of players, the schoolboys also will play the six-man game.

## CALIFORNIA WINS IN CLOSE CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
BERKELEY, Cal.—University of California defeated Oregon Agricultural College here Saturday in their first meeting at football in 12 years by a score of 14 to 3. It was a close contest throughout. Lodell made a field goal for Oregon in the first quarter. California scored in the middle of the third period by blocking a kick on Oregon's five-yard line, and Wells plunging through the line for a touchdown. The second touchdown was made in the last quarter.

Oregon resorted mostly to close formations, California using a more open style of game with the forward pass successful for several good gains. California nearly scored in the first half as the ball was on the one-yard line when time was called.

Reardon at quarterback for Oregon showed much speed. For California, Wells was the most consistent gainer through the line and Hanson at center ran down under punts brilliantly. Rowe gained many yards around end by means of a double pass. Although the distance between the colleges prevented Oregon students attending, many former students, who are in military service here, supported the team.

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	22	Cornell	0
27—Dean Acad.	0	22—Oberlin	0
25—Naval Res.	0	10—Williams	14
13—First State	0	0—Colgate	20
0—Camp Devens	0	20—Bucknell	0
75	0	52	34
37—R. I. State	0	73—Albright	10
20—Johns Hopkins	0	0—Georgia Tech	41
26—Holy Cross	6	10—Swarthmore	0
7—Boston	2	20—Bucknell	0
7—Colgate	6	6—Pittsburgh	14
97	14	69	71
Dartmouth	14	Syracuse	71
14—Springfield T. S.	0	19—47th U. S. I.	0
32—Middlebury	6	14—Rutgers	10
2—W. Virginia	2	0—Pittsburgh	28
21—N. H. State	6	58—Tufts	0
13—Pittsburgh	14	91	38
74—W. Virginia	0	7—7th U. S. I.	0
41—Lehigh	0	0—Pittsburgh	41
38—Syracuse	0	0—Georgetown	14
14—Pennsylvania	6	1—Lebanon Val.	0
107	15	13	55
Wesleyan	0	7—Amherst	19
0—R. I. State	0	7—Union	6
0—Stevens	6	19—Union	13
7—N. Y. Univ.	6	19—Springfield	12
9—Amherst	14	14—Wesleyan	9
16	28	47	47
Williams	28	47	47
20—Rensselaer P. I.	0	10—U. S. Ambire	0
13—Union	6	80—Gettysburg	0
20—Cornell	10	80—St. Bonav'tre	0
14—Hamilton	10	80—St. Bonav'tre	0
0—Columbia	6	8—W. V. West.	7
68	22	197	14
Annapolis	0	28—Carnegie Tech	0
27—Davidson	0	24—Virginia M. I.	0
0—West Virginia	7	24—Virginia M. I.	0
62—Maryd. State	0	26—Tufts	0
61—Carleton	0	21—Villanova	3
89—Haverford	0	0	0
239	7	109	10
Bowdoin	0	0—F. Baldwin	0
23—Portland N. R.	0	0—F. Baldwin	0
10—Colby	7	0—Bowdoin	13
13—Bates	0	0	0
68	7	6	13
Colby	7	6	13
7—Bowdoin	10	6—First Maine	27
0—Maine	10	0—Bates	0
7	10	6	33
Michigan	0	64—S. Dakota St.	0
41—Case	0	33—Indiana	9
14—Detroit	3	0	0
27—Michigan A. C.	0	0	0
20—Nebraska	0	0	0
171	3	97	9
Illinois	0	34—Beloit	0
22—Kansas	0	0—Notre Dame	0
44—Oklahoma	0	0—Notre Dame	0
2—Wisconsin	0	0—Illinois	0
27—Purdue	0	20—Iowa	0
100	0	54	7
Purdue	0	54	7
54—Franklin	0	50—Franklin	0
7—DePaul	6	51—Wabash	0
0—Chicago	27	40—St. Louis	0
0—Illinois	27	9—Minnesota	33
61	60	150	33
Chicago	0	0—Nebraska	47
48—Vanderbilt	0	0—Grinnell	0
27—Purdue	0	0—Wisconsin	40
7—Northwestern	0	0	77
82	0	0	77
Ohio State	0	43—Lake Forest	0
43—Ohio State	0	43—Lake Forest	0
50—Wesleyan	0	0—Ohio State	40
40—Northwestern	0	0—Chicago	7
67—Denison	0	0	0
209	0	43	47

## STANDINGS FOR CRICKET LEAGUE

Bowling Prize Won by A. Mayers of West India Club—W. J. Croft Is the Leading Batter

The Massachusetts State Cricket League has issued the final standing of the league as well as the batting and bowling averages for the season. The bowling prize goes to A. Mayers of the West India Cricket Club, who has an average of 3-12. His total wickets were 73, for 223 runs.

The leading batter is W. J. Croft of the U. S. M. C. Whites of Beverly. His average is 27-80. He batted in 11 innings for a total of 139 runs. Six innings Croft carried his bat not out, which gives him a better average than E. B. Reece, although he batted 316 runs in 16 innings. The summaries:

Players and club	Wickets	Runs	Ave
A. Mayers, West India	73	223	3-12
C. Graydon, Whites	34	133	4-05
T. Smith, Whites	62	254	4-09
F. Hayes, Standards	52	249	4-09
J. Warren, Brockton	57	288	5-05
N. Teal, Canton	42	229	5-45
P. Dewhurst, Brockton	52	288	5-53
E. B. Reece, Needham	49	282	5-55
C. Seifert, Athletics	31	191	0-05
A. E. Rae, Everett	43	271	6-30
M. Atherton, St. George	38	242	6-36
A. Gorse, Standards	42	268	6-38
H. Green, Wanderers	31	207	6-45
H. Mitchell, St. George	43	295	6-86
T. Wright, Canton	35	241	6-88
D. Bradford, Wanderers	39	284	7-28
R. Hayes, Standards	41	300	7-31
W. Dalby, Everett	35	283	8-08
E. Gorse, Needham	31	236	9-54

Gorse, Needham.....		31	236	9-50
Batting Averages				
		Not		
Player and club.....	Ings	out	Runs	Ave
W. J. Croft, Whites.....	11	6	139	27-80
E. B. Reece, Needham....	16	4	316	26-33
P. Dewhurst, Brock'n....	14	1	274	21-07
R. Fox, Whites.....	12	2	205	20-50
A. Bottomley, St. G'rg'e..	12	2	193	17-54
F. Hayes, Standards.....	14	2	249	17-09
H. Mitchell, St. George..	13	1	201	16-75
B. Alcock, Whites.....	12	1	159	15-45
C. Bradford, Wand'r's....	15	3	179	14-11
Gorse, Blues.....	12	3	122	13-33
I. Green, Wanderers.....	11	3	101	12-63
W. Isaac, West India....	14	3	135	12-25
B. Russell, West Ind'ns..	16	12	125	10-42
W. Wood, Blues.....	12	2	117	11-75
S. Smith, Whites.....	13	1	130	10-00



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Oliver Tildford Dargan, who has won a prize of \$500, offered by the Southern Society of New York, for her collection of sonnets entitled "The Circle of Life," is a native of Grayson County, Kentucky, who, early in life, was taken to Missouri and from there went, at a very early age, to teach rural schools in Arkansas. Later she studied at the University of Nashville, having won a scholarship founded by George Peabody, the London banker and Massachusetts altruist. Then followed a period of school teaching in Missouri and Texas during which time she saved enough to journey north to Cambridge and enter Radcliffe College, where she specialized in philosophy and English literature. With this additional equipment she went to Nova Scotia and taught at Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, until she returned to Boston and married. Her previous volumes of verse, "Lords and Lovers and Other Dramas" and "Semi-Myths and Other Dramas," have attracted the favorable attention of critics like Stedman and Gilmer. But she happens to be a classicist, and such is not fashionable verse with the American public today, so her reading constituency on a large scale is a thing of tomorrow.

E. Dana Durand, a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, director of the United States census of 1910, and now a specialist in agricultural economics, has been appointed by the Federal Food Commission a commissioner to investigate the live stock and packing industry. Here is another case where a highly trained and specially qualified man with practical experience in investigation as well as theoretical knowledge of his task has been enlisted by the Government for a large task. Mr. Durand's history as specialist may thus be described and summarized: He graduated at Oberlin; took post graduate work at Cornell; worked for two years in the legislative reference library at Albany, N. Y.; taught administration and finance at Leland Stanford University, California; served as secretary of the Federal Industrial Commission; taught economics at Harvard University; acted as special agent for the Government in taking the census of 1900, and acted as examiner in the Department of Corporations, Washington. Since he ceased being Census Commissioner he has been fixed at Minneapolis, serving the great State of Minnesota with its great agricultural, timber and mineral resources.

Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C. M. G., who is chairman of the British Canal Control Committee, is a distinguished engineer, his name being associated with a number of great engineering works. Of these the most important are the construction of Kingsway and Aldwych, the new Vauxhall Bridge, and Hotherthill Tunnel, which were carried through when he was chief engineer to the London County Council from 1901-12. He had previously been engaged on the Forth Bridge, the Blackwall Tunnel and the Assuan Dam. Sir Maurice is president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and an hon. fellow of the Society of Engineers, and has won many other honors in his profession. In 1913 he visited Australia at the request of the Commonwealth Government to advise on naval harbors and works, and in 1915 he went to Flanders to give advice to the War Office on questions of drainage at the front. He is also the author of several engineering works.

Edward Ewing Pratt, who is to head the Business Training Corporation that 18 of the leading businesses of the United States have formed to furnish intensive preparation of youth for work in foreign trade during and after the war, until recently was an expert official in the Department of Commerce, Washington; and his knowledge of conditions of business between the United States and foreign countries is not equalled by many men of the business world. Mr. Pratt's groundwork for his later career was laid when he was acting as a social investigator and teacher of economics at New York City, and when making special investigations for the State of New York into industrial conditions within the State. In 1912-14 he was manager of the Industrial Institute of the Merchants Association of New York City, at the same time that he was acting as chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the Department of Commerce, Washington. He has been a writer of articles for the periodical press and on a variety of subjects; and two of his books dealing with congestion of population and the consequences of vocational pursuits measured in terms of economic and physical welfare are known to social students as commendable pieces of work.

## SOME FACTS AS TO FRENCH FINANCE.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The bill for the provisional credits for the fourth quarter of this year, which has been deposited in the bureau of the Chamber, embraces some interesting figures and statements. The sum demanded for this period amounts to 1,120,000,000 for the general budget and 1,945,500,000 for the supplementary budget. These figures show an increase on the preceding three months of 1,329,000,000, in so far as the general budget is concerned. The increase in expenses is due to an extra sum of 1,824,000,000 being required on the military side and 1,475,000,000 for the civil and the national debts. The increase of the credits asked for by the Ministry of War may be attributed, it is stated, to three causes, the first, an increase of 1,254,000,000 due to raising the allowances to the dependents of soldiers and to additional pay, the second an increase of 1,234,000,000, as the result of the rising cost of primary materials, foods and so forth, and the third an increase of 1,150,

000,000, in consequence of the development of the services, railway material, aeronautical manufacture, and so forth.

To the Ministry of Armaments an increase of 1,760,000,000 is allowed for extra automobile material, and to the Ministry of Marine an increase of 1,157,000,000 intended chiefly for the development of naval constructions and the purchase of merchant ships. So far as the civil side of the estimates is concerned, the increase of 1,475,000,000 is chiefly due to the augmented public debt, nearly 3,000,000,000 being attributed to this cause. Increases of salaries in the central administration, allowances for the extra cost of living, and the like, account for 1,48,000,000. The Minister of Finance remarks that "it is for the last time that Parliament finds itself subjected to the form of provisional credits, at least so far as civil expenditure is concerned. The Government proposes to submit to the chambers for the period of 1918 a scheme for an annual budget, embracing the whole of the civil expenditure and the debt, only reserving for the military expenditure and the exceptional expenses that have arisen directly as the result of the state of war."

With regard to the present demands the total credits voted or asked for up to the present time, for the period beginning on Aug. 1, 1914, and ending Dec. 31, 1917, amounts to 1,102,500,000, or to be exact, 1,102,642,038,907. The monthly average of the credits since the beginning of the war is as follows: For the last five months of 1914, they were 1,131,000,000, of which 1,113,000,000 were for the military services; for 1915, they were 1,190,000,000, 1,124,000,000 being for the military services; for the year 1916, they were 1,274,000,000, 1,199,000,000 going to the military account, and for 1917 they were 1,360,000,000, 1,269,000,000 of which was for the military expenditure.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

From the beginning of nightfall today, to "lights out" on Saturday, Halloween frolics will prevail at the Frances Willard Settlement. All the young people's societies are to give parties, and grinning pumpkin heads, witches and broomsticks will be conspicuous about the premises. Tricks of all sorts, both modern and those handed down from lands across the sea, will be brought forward to increase the merry-making. It is to be a week of old-fashioned jollity.

Miss Hill, of the Frances Willard Settlement, is firm in the belief that the fun of the young folk must suffer no abatement because the country is at war. It has been found in other countries that it was a mistake to let this lapse; that the joy of the children must be promoted for the benefit of the country itself, and Miss Hill means to have the Frances Willard Settlement do its part to this end. Not that there will be plenty of serious work. The young folk, and even the children, are to do their bit. Even now the children are knitting blankets for the Belgian babies, and there will be much more work before the year is over.

The watchword for the month is "Forward." For next month it will be "Thanksgiving." The plan of having a motto to a month was formed a year ago, and has been in successful operation since. The motto is made the subject of stories, songs, talks and other things where it can be brought in, and makes an impression that is pleasing to those who observe the progress of the work.

Halloween parties are being given at Norfolk House, too. The Kenilworth Club gave one last week, and the Girls Patriotic League is to have one this week.

Dressmaking and carpentry classes have begun. By the first of November it is expected that everything will be in working order.

Through the interest of the people of Cambridge who have given the necessities, Cambridge Neighborhood House opened a kindergarten for the small children of the neighborhood on Thursday. The mothers of these little folk being largely wage-earning women, a place for the children while the mothers are away is an important thing. The kindergarten is appreciated by the mothers, and enjoyed by the babies, who already have learned to love the prettiness and those who play with them there.

Little Housekeepers are busy again in their miniature kitchen learning to keep house, and a game club has opened for the small children, those of kindergarten and first and second grades age, to keep them off the street. A dance class has begun and the boys' work is well under way. There is supervised outdoor work for them, as well as indoor work, including the gymnasium.

On Wednesday the mothers are to have a Halloween party. They are to have games and be as merry as they possibly can.

One of the Lithuanian choruses is to entertain the Mothers' Club Friday evening, giving Lithuanian songs and dances.

Distribution of prizes for window gardens will be made by the North End Garden Association at the North Bennet Street Industrial School tomorrow afternoon. The prizes will be in the form of winter vegetables raised in the Franklin Park gardens during the summer, including turnips, beans and potatoes. About 50 prizes will be given.

The Liberty and Auburn clubs of the Elizabeth Peabody House held installations last evening. The house will cooperate with the food conservation program.

HOTEL MEN LOYAL  
OMAHA, Neb.—Nebraska hotel men, meeting at Lincoln, says a dispatch to the World-Herald, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to food conservation and support of the Government in all its war measures.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## An Unnoticed Army

THE OKLAHOMAN.—Without bugles, without music, and only partially unformed, a great industrial army is fighting, not in the trenches, but fighting, nevertheless, to aid in conquering Prussianism. It is the army of 3,500,000 people who own and operate railroads in the United States. Most of them are men; some are women. With their families, they form about one-sixth of the population of the United States. The story of this supplemental army has not been told to the public. Only insiders are familiar with the movements of this army. And they, skilled in traffic, are amazed at the results obtained. Really, there is only one railroad now in the United States, with more than 250,000 miles of tracks, hauling troops, moving freight, transporting mails, giving the first and best service to the Government. The pooling of all the great transportation lines, making one great system, makes for efficiency. The whole great system moves along, directed by the general staff of the nation who have made railroading a profession, men who have abandoned personal interests to serve the nation. Coordinating the land forces of the United States was voluntary. Patriotism asserted itself when the nation was in peril. There has been no industrial movement of such magnitude in the world's history. The great army has been unnoticed. But the service rendered has been of a nature to be lauded by the nation.

## South American Trade

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—Germany has been driven out of all the markets of South America. Not only have German exporters lost their business during the war, but . . . the best of the increase from 2d. to 6d. per pound, but the increase has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., may be estimated at nearly 80 per cent, taking the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and nearly 85 per cent, if increases due to taxation are included.

## Symbol of Democracy

BOSTON ADVERTISER.—Rarely, if ever before, has the market basket commanded its present respect. Time was when it was the last thing in the house milder would venture to carry on her arm down the street. Even the young miss of the household, down from college, where she had been taking extra courses in home economics and household duties, refused to consider the practical value of an armful of groceries. The mad currying to aid and abet one Herbert Hoover, the desire to show the stuff of which women are made, the establishment of municipal "carry-your-own-bundle" campaigns by most states have brought the market basket into prominence again, and it seems to be doing extra duty. The market basket is a new symbol of democracy.

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN UNITED KINGDOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.  
LONDON, England.—A survey of the retail prices of food in the United Kingdom at Sept. 1, published in the Labor Gazette, states that retail prices of the principal articles of food at Sept. 1 averaged about 2 per cent higher than on Aug. 1. It should be borne in mind, however, that as the figures relate to Sept. 1, they are prior to the entry into force of the Food Controller's recent orders reducing prices. The increase was mainly due to a 12 per cent rise in the price of butter, and to a 7 per cent advance in the prices of bacon, fish and eggs. Butter cost about 3d. per pound more than a month earlier, bacon showed an advance of 1½d. per pound, while eggs cost 2½d. more per dozen. There was little change in the prices of meat, flour, bread, sugar, milk and margarine, while cheese was slightly cheaper. The average price of potatoes was 8 per cent, or over, ½d. per seven pounds, lower on Sept. 1 than a month earlier.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1916, an average increase of about 25 per cent is recorded. The advance in the price of butchers' meat, for the cuts included in the returns, fell within a range of 22 per cent to 34 per cent. Bacon and margarine cost 35 and 40 per cent, respectively, more than a year ago, while bread, flour, butter, cheese and eggs were, roundly, 30 per cent dearer. The prices of tea and milk average nearly 20 per cent, and that of granulated sugar about 10 per cent more than a year ago. The only decrease was one of nearly 10 per cent in the price of potatoes.

As compared with July, 1914, the average advances in the prices of beef and mutton show a wide range, varying from nearly 100 per cent to over 190 per cent, according to cut, or in terms of money from 7½d. to 10d. per pound. The average price of bread at 11½d. per four pounds, was about double the price recorded for July, 1914, while that of flour at 1s. 10½d. per seven pounds was more than double the pre-war figure. Bacon, butter and cheese have also nearly doubled in price, eggs and fish have much more than doubled, while the price of granulated sugar has nearly trebled since July, 1914, about 1½d.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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A School for Character Building

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This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make each individual a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.  
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Danforth School  
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The country life school for young boys  
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SUMMER COURSE BEGINNING 4th  
Three months' instruction. Special rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 33 West 42 St.

of the increase from 2d. to 6d. per pound, but the increase has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., may be estimated at nearly 80 per cent, taking the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and nearly 85 per cent, if increases due to taxation are included.

With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, but the average advance has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., may be estimated at nearly 80 per cent, taking the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and nearly 85 per cent, if increases due to taxation are included.

## SOCIALIST CIRCULAR IN ITALY CAUSES STIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.  
ROME, Italy.—Much comment has been caused by the publication in the press of a circular, addressed by Costantino Lazzari, the secretary of the Official Socialist Party, to the Socialist mayors at the end of last August. The circular constitutes such a direct incitement to the obstruction of public business that it is a question whether proceedings will not be taken against its author. After stating that a reply to two questions is asked for from the recipient, the circular goes on to say that the declaration made by the Socialist deputies in the Chamber in denunciation of the project of a third winter of the war will be remembered. A party such as theirs must hold faithfully to the statement made by them. The Communists are the circular states, politically very powerful, because of the direct influence they have on the population. All those which have been conquered by the Socialists must help by a united and powerful act of protest to bring about the triumph of their thesis: peace before the winter. This being the axiom on which they were all agreed, there were, in the writer's opinion, two ways of realizing it. The first was to provoke their dismissal en masse, by means of a general and identical procedure. For example, an unwillingness to contribute any longer, by means of enlightened administrative work to the prolongation of a war which had been shown to be incapable of solving any of the questions it had raised while mental and moral troubles were multiplied by its means among the nations. The second proposal was that the mayors and the whole of the councils should send in their resignations at a given signal. A definite answer was asked for as to which of these two methods was preferred.

The Idea Nazionale reproduces a facsimile of the typed original on its front page. In an article on the subject it says that the circular affords proof of what the Idea Nazionale has always maintained, i. e. that the Official Socialist Party is the enemies' agent in Italy and that the discussions at its meetings form a network of conspiracy against a nation in arms. It approves the action of Signor Orlando in asking the authorities to examine the circular with a view to deciding whether proceedings should not be taken against Costantino Lazzari. It cites with approbation certain other steps taken recently, such as the movement of certain prefects and the extension of the war zone to Turin, Alexandria and Genoa, and the resignations of Corradini and Vigliani. Signor Orlando finds himself today nearer the views of his colleagues in the Cabinet and nearer to the heart of the nation. The Corriere della Sera, after dealing at length with the subject of the circular, says that Cadorna in his telegram to Milan, asked that it should be said to the enemy that "Italy only knew the way of honor." It remained to be seen what the opinion of the "National Ministry" was.

## LITTLE ROCK'S WATER SUPPLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Southern Bureau.  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—To increase Little Rock's water supply approximately 30 per cent, the Arkansas Water Company has announced improvements and additions, to cost approximately \$100,000. The capacity of mains for carrying water from the pumping plant to the filters is to be doubled. Six additional new filters, each with a capacity of 500,000 gallons a day are to be installed as well as 25 smaller filters with an average combined capacity of 8,700,000 gallons.

## CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CENTERS

School center work in Cambridge has been reorganized for the coming year, under the direction of Charles M. Herlihy, assistant superintendent. Joseph Smith has been appointed manager of the Thorndike and Lowell School centers. Mr. Smith was assistant superintendent of playgrounds, and director of the boys' club activities at the Cambridge Social Union. Percy Campbell will have charge of the Peabody, Russell, and Agassiz School centers. Mr. Campbell is a teacher in the High and Latin School.

## REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

Sale of Remaining Unallotted Creek Tribal Lands in the Creek Nation, Oklahoma by the United States Government

There will be offered for sale at public auction at Muskogee and Muskogee, Oklahoma, beginning November 19, 1917, 5000 acres of unallotted land, 91 vacant town-lots in the city of Muskogee, and 42 forfeited town-lots in the town of Lee, all located in the Creek Nation, Oklahoma. The entire estate in the lands of Creek and Lee townships, Oklahoma, which must be sold for cash. No one person will be permitted to purchase more than 100 acres of agricultural lands, but no limitation will be placed on the number of town-lots any one person may purchase. Residence on the land not required. Bids may be submitted in person or by mail accompanied by currency, bank draft or postal money order for 25% of the amount of each separate bid. All tracts (except 42 forfeited town-lots in Lee, Oklahoma, which must be sold for cash) will be sold on the deferred payment plan, 25% in cash at the time of sale, the balance within one year from date of sale. All deferred payments to draw 5% interest per annum from date of sale. Descriptive listing showing location and appraisement of all tracts and lots offered by mail on application to the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

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Cleans White and Fancy Shoes  
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LEAVES NO RING  
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BATH TUBS  
Fully guaranteed. Standard key-board. Refreshing. Cleansing. 50c at your dealer or by mail. FINK M. PRINDLE & CO., 71 West 25th St., New York City, N. Y.

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Brand new—latest model Oliver 6. Fully guaranteed. Standard key-board. Exactly the same machine used by large industries. Direct from factory. Former price \$100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan. Save \$51. Easy payments if you wish. Telephone call Oliver Typewriter Co., Mr. Dustin, Oliver and Franklin Sts., Main 192 and 193.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED  
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RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, 45 cash, bal. monthly, rentals \$14 up. OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

## CLOTHING MAX KEEZER

Urgent prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing. Old Gold and Precious Stones. Jewelry. Real letter or telephone will call at your residence. 1238 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Tel. 300 or 2526. If one is busy call the other.

## LEGAL NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON  
Notice of Hearing.  
Women Bootblacks.  
Office of Clerk of Committee, City Hall.  
The Committee on Ordinances of the City Council will give a public hearing at City Hall on Wednesday evening, October 31, at 7:30 in the Council Chamber, on the proposed ordinance prohibiting women under the age of twenty-one from engaging in the occupation of bootblackening.

JOHN F. DEVER, Clerk of Committee.  
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
C. H. H. Insurance will be the topic of a public hearing to be given by the Special Committee on Social Insurance in Room 481, State House, Boston, on the evening of Wednesday, October 31st, at 7:30 p.m. The following questions will be considered: How can poverty be relieved? How can the aged be cared for? How can the sick be cared for? How can the unemployed be cared for? How can the blind be cared for? How can the deaf be cared for? How can the insane be cared for? How can the orphaned be cared for? How can the widowed be cared for? How can the aged be cared for? How can the sick be cared for? How can the unemployed be cared for? How can the blind be cared for? How can the deaf be cared for? How can the insane be cared for? How can the orphaned be cared for? How can the widowed be cared for?

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Now making exclusive territory contracts for selling our Visual Instruction Equipment to schools, libraries, clubs, high schools, educational men with references; cash deposit guarantee required.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ENGLISH LADY desires post as companion or any position of trust; useful in home of practitioner or business woman; Boston or Chicago. Miss S. R., 4822 Dorchester av., Chicago, Tel. Oakland 6705.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR with 12 years' experience, good mechanic, wants position, thoroughly reliable and temperate; good refs. C. B. Smith, Boston.

not as regarded the honor of Italy, but as to the best means of defending that honor. The Tribune states that it has received information that Costantino Lazzari, the secretary of the Socialist Party, who signed the circular, has been summoned to appear for interrogation before the Procurator of the King.

## LITTLE ROCK'S WATER SUPPLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Southern Bureau.  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—To increase Little Rock's water supply approximately 30 per cent, the Arkansas Water Company has announced improvements and additions, to cost approximately \$100,000. The capacity of mains for carrying water from the pumping plant to the filters is to be doubled. Six additional new filters, each with a capacity of 500,000 gallons a day are to be installed as well as 25 smaller filters with an average combined capacity of 8,700,000 gallons.

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LORD'S Sirloin Cut PURE CODFISH

is not the ordinary kind, but a quality you have never seen, unless you know the SIRLOIN CUT.  
It is packed from the choicest steaks cut from the tenderest parts of the cod, and when served is much richer, has a flavor and guaranteed pure, clean and wholesome.  
Packed only in 2-lb. boxes and sent direct for 60c. per box and 75c. west of the Missouri River. Booklet of Codfish recipes in every package.  
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Manufacturers of CORK PRODUCTS Illinois

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Wherein women of taste find the apparel that they like.

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A Store That Counts Quality First.

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Women's Ready to Wear  
The policy of this store is dependable merchandise at lowest prices for cash.

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27-29 WHITEHALL STREET  
are showing a beautiful line of Fall and Winter Footwear for Ladies and Children, Gentlemen and Boys.

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CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR.

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Exclusive Furnishings

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Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"  
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"The Safe Executor"

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 Ice Capacity 120 Tons Per Day  
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 New and Used Furniture, Carpets,  
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**Columbia Trust Company**  
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 Acts in all trust capacities, pays 4% on savings  
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**WONDER-MILLINERY**  
 EMMA KELLER, Proprietor—28 Main  
 "Exclusive-Millinery"  
 Order work a specialty. MARIE KELLER, Mgr.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**L. A. PATTON**  
 LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER  
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**GARAGES**  
**AUTO-LAUNDRY & STORAGE CO.**  
 H. D. Puttenger, Mgr.  
 Cleaning, greasing, storing and repairing.  
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 FOR SALE BY OWNER  
 Fish County Farm and Farm Land  
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 Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,  
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## DALLAS, TEX.

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 Everything for Women and Children  
 Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Queen Quality Shoes.  
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 We appreciate your business.  
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 "The Shopping Center of Dallas"  
 Quality Goods—Perfect Service  
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Our Mail Order Department will carefully  
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 We prepay charges on all orders, except  
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 Mail orders carefully and promptly  
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 Our customers living out of the city can  
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 Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South  
 Everything for personal wear of men,  
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 Superior Button and Pleating Co.,  
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 Buttons made to order. Pleating of all kinds.  
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 Smart Styles in Suits  
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 Your patronage will be appreciated

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 Good Quality Home Furnishings  
 Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies  
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 Quality Service, Responsibility  
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 Good Merchandise—Particularly Dress Shirts  
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 Perfect! Just like new! Ivory white,  
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 YOUR FAMILY LAUNDRY  
 Why not let us solve your laundry  
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 First-Class in Every Respect  
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 "Where Shopping is a Pleasure"

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 SCHIEFFEL'S, Kuppenheimer's and "Frat" Suits  
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 Berkeley's Largest Store

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 Special Attention to Baggage

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Special attention given to Piano Rentals

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First consideration: A place where shop-  
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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART FOR EVERYMAN  
EVERYMAN'S NEED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the commonest of popular fallacies is that art can have no part in the lives of ordinary men and must make its appeal only to the wealthy and leisured classes; there is a persistent and widespread delusion that it is to be counted among those evident luxuries which lie wholly beyond the reach of people who have to practice economy and to look closely into the details of their daily expenditure. An idea prevails that to spend money upon it is useless and extravagant, a wasteful proceeding which no one who takes a serious view of the responsibilities of existence ought to contemplate and to which the practical common-sense person should never commit himself. By a very large section of the public, art is held to be out of place in a sober and workaday world, and to be a sort of temptation, questionably respectable and of doubtful character.

This attitude, it is generally assumed, comes in part from the survival of the puritanical element among the people. But in part, too, it is due to a misconception of the duty which the worker owes to society, and to a misunderstanding of the way in which his labor should be carried on. The creed has become established that work and pleasure are things apart and that, as there can be no connection between them, the hours in which the workman enjoys himself are stolen from the time in which he should be usefully employed—that pleasure is, in fact, something by which his efficiency is reduced and his productive capacity diminished.

Out of such a creed arises necessarily the belief that expenditure upon things which give pleasure to the people who acquire them must be extravagance; and on this belief follows the assumption that art with its universal power of pleasing is to be condemned as a luxury which ought not to be permitted to the man of average means, because that man is not in a position to possess himself of luxuries without committing an economic offense. Waste is wrong and economically immoral; to encourage art is waste, because art is not a necessity of existence, and therefore the art lover is a spendthrift and a danger to the community. That is the argument of the practical person who thinks that he has solved all the problems of social responsibility.

But in this argument there is an inherent weakness. The assumption that art must be expensive as a matter of course, is altogether without justification; it is based, indeed, upon a misunderstanding of the meaning of art and of its nature as a form of human activity. Because certain kinds of art work are costly, because they command prices which only the rich man can pay, the idea has grown up that all artistic things are expensive, and that none of them can be acquired except by an extravagant outlay. Because a few special art products are sold for spectacular sums as a natural result of their rarity or their exceptional quality—or merely in consequence of an artificially stimulated demand—a delusion exists that these, and these only, rank as examples of artistic effort.

Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. Costliness is most certainly not an essential attribute of art, and a high price is the exception not the rule; the great mass of art work is cheap enough to make it fully accessible even to the poor man, and to give him every opportunity of satisfying his taste without living beyond his means. If only the enjoyment of art is permitted to him he can obtain all the pleasure he desires and yet feel, with a clear conscience, that no accusation of extravagance can be brought against him, because the art that enters into his life costs him no more than he can afford. And the enjoyment of art ought to be permitted to every man who has the sense to see how, by the exercise of his aesthetic perceptions, he can enlarge his outlook and add to the interests which seem to him to make existence worth while.

For it is, indeed, a hopeless creed that denies to the worker his fair share of pleasure and that is a pernicious dogma that declares the pursuit of art to be a diversion from the real business of life. The man who works is helped to do his duty in practical things by everything that develops his power to think, by everything that stimulates his imagination in the direction of new ideas. If he is forced to labor mechanically and without thought, and, worst of all, without relaxation or change of view, he descends, before long, to the level of a machine.

Therefore the popular belief that there is no place for art in the life of the masses deserves the most serious opposition. No fallacy could be more dangerous or more likely to produce undesirable results, and none could be more harmful to the well-being of the great majority of modern men. The world would be a different and a better place if a right conception of art, as an essential of existence, were generally accepted and if people were persuaded that an artistic and not a commonplace surrounding was a necessity. It would be so easy, too, to create an artistic surrounding for us all, for nothing more is needed than to give to art its full freedom to beautify the commonplace things which we gather round us for everyday use. If from these commonplaces ugliness were eliminated we should all become art collectors because everything we possessed would have its measure of artistic interest and would be, in its due degree, a work of art.

Moreover, even the most rigid economist could not argue that there was any extravagance in this kind of art collecting. The things of ordinary household use we must have, and they would cost no more—they might even

cost less—if they were well designed than they do at present, when unhappily taste enters hardly at all into their production. Art, in this form, would be cheap enough, but its educational value would be exceedingly high and its power to give pleasure would be unlimited; and it would offer to all classes equal opportunities for enjoyment.

Indeed, we should gain much by accepting the idea that art is not the privilege of the few, but the natural possession of every thinking man, and by recognizing the fact that the people who profess indifference to art are ignorant and uneducated, and are afflicted with an illiteracy which is as discreditable to them as the inability to remember the rules of grammar or to spell with passable correctness. The teachings of art are accessible to every one; to refuse to profit by them is absurd, because they point the way to that refinement of the popular taste and to that elevation of the general standard of aesthetic judgment which are vital factors in national development.

SIDE LIGHTS ON  
THE SPANISH SHOW

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—To the comments upon the most conspicuous and important works in this year's Exposición Nacional de Bellas Artes that have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor there should be added a few reflections upon certain special features, particularly the portraits and figure studies and the sculpture. In the former category some of the best work in the exhibition appears and it deserves a fuller recognition than has been given to it. Two pictures exhibited by Julio Moises are excellent. This young Catalan artist would seem to be already established as one of the foremost of modern Spanish portrait painters.

The most attractive of his two pictures is the "Retrato de mi Madre." Upon a charming portrait of his mother he has lavished all his powers of depicting feminine grace and gentleness with a full measure of matronly dignity. The silvery hair of the señora enhances the effect of a certain noble austerity at which the artist has evidently aimed and which is increased by the costume. Here are refinement and elegance, yet vigor with it all. Julio Moises will take a high place in Spanish art, even though it may still be too soon to compare him to old Venetian and Flemish masters, as the enthusiasts of his own country are already somewhat disposed to do.

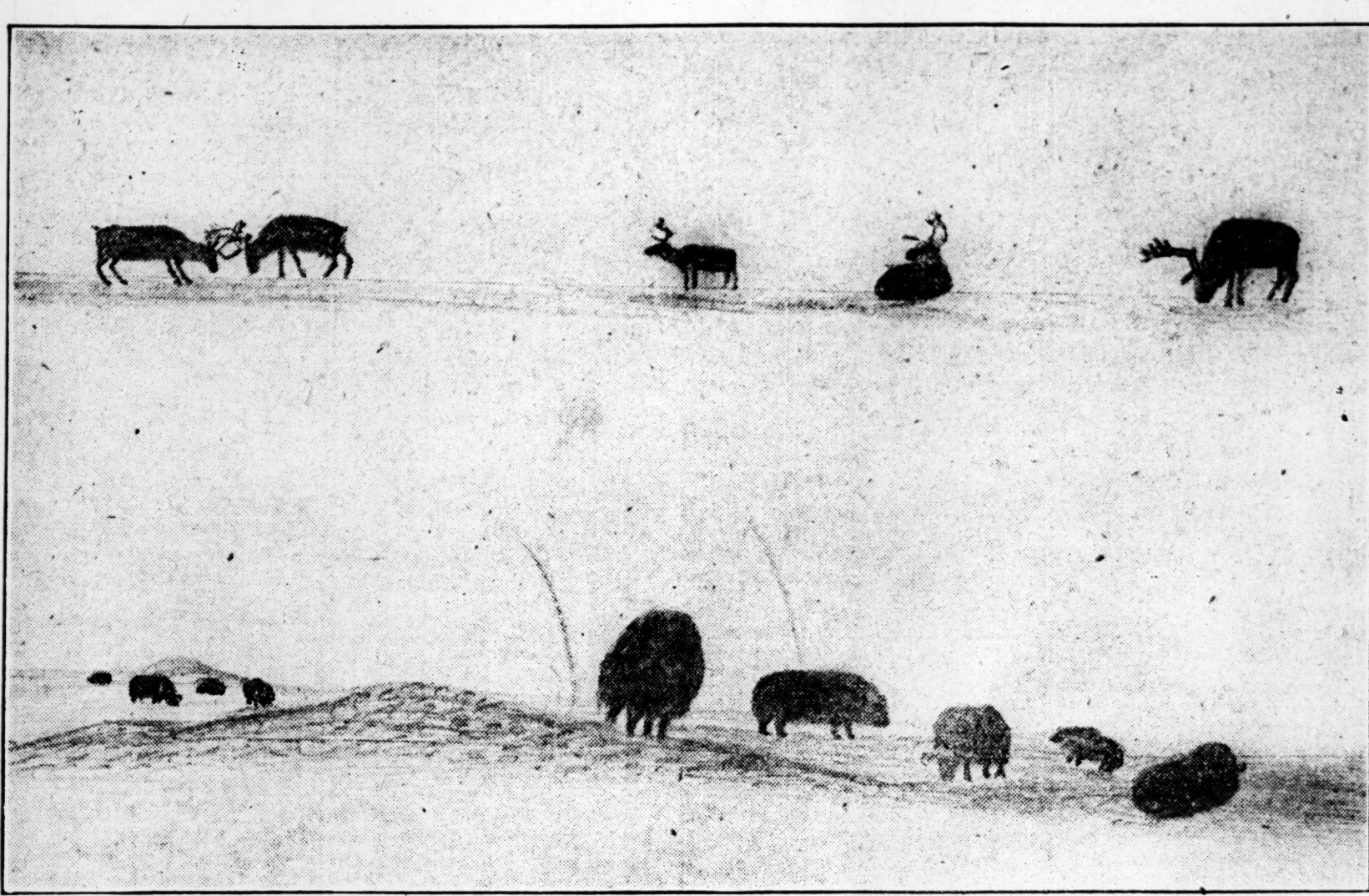
Now the eminent Moreno Carbonero makes no endeavor in this exhibition to add fresh laurels to his goodly collection. He is content merely to maintain his prestige, and for that reason has been considered a little disappointing. But the two portraits that he shows are excellent. Carbonero's drawing has fine qualities which are like nothing else in the Spanish art of the time, and he lavishes labor on his detail. At a price which is exercising an impressionist work is exercising a certain ascendancy, here is an anti-impressionist faithful to his method, and not less successful than before. In the matter of the likeness, Carbonero, as always, excels. Of his two pictures, one is of a child. The other is a portrait of the man of the hour, Don Eduardo Dato. The artist has done well with the expression of the statesman. The calmness of the philosopher, the kindly humanity of the optimist and the imaginative capacity of the man are hinted at while the heavy cares of the time are indicated. It is a worthy portrait.

A portrait in distemper, of fine coloring, by Nicolas Pinole, has attracted much attention. Many have said that in some of its characteristics this picture calls up memories of the great Greco. Pinole exhibits two works, this portrait and a costume picture, but the portrait is much the better of the two. Pardini, a young portrait painter, shows a large-size portrait of King Alfonso. Two other excellent portraits are those by Luis Bea, "Retrato de la Señorita M. A. M.," and "Mi Primita Nene Roux."

Two artists give us Carmencitas. Mongrell, for one, presents a beautiful picture of his daughter, and Simonet that of a little girl attired in bright red. It is good, but it is not one of his best efforts. The "Verbená Madrilená" of José Bermejo is a picture to study. The foreign visitor to the exhibition would be attracted to it as to few others, for it is not simply Spanish art, it is Spanish life with all its peculiarity and color. The subject is a girl of Madrid. Here are the features and the expression, the black eyes and hair, a general predominance of amber and red and black. In her right hand, held high, the girl poses an open fan. In the shade immediately behind her is seen a less attractive figure and a basket of flowers. In the background, an old couple, who have nothing to do with youth save to remember it, wend their way, and beyond again is the hermitage of San Antonio with the dome standing out against a bright patch of sky.

The general attitude of the figure, despite some faulty proportions, is good, but the arm that holds the fan is stiff. There has been much fault-finding with the picture, but all is left aside. His temperament, as is Madrid, the woman of the heart of Castile, and an artist who claims himself anxious, now and for the future, to treat of the Madrilenian life.

José Bermejo made a mistake and is now anxious to make up for lost time. He was devoting himself to depicting the life of the city when, thanks to a subsidy, off he went to study at Rome, and there the "fictitious Italianisms," as they call them here, seized him, and his native art was left aside. His temperament, however, was not well suited to this work, and he was not happy in it. On



Deer and musk oxen drawn by untutored Eskimo

Reproduced by special permission of Dr. Donald MacMillan

his return to Madrid, he returned to his early allegiance, and he seems exceedingly anxious to resume with enthusiasm at the point where he left off with his excellent "El Desquite."

In the way of single-figure studies, José Pinazo achieves a great success. His types are Levantine and all the Valencian warmth and richness are upon his palette. One of the three pictures that he offers here, "Luciernaga," will rank among his very best works, and the two others, "La Princesa de los Pies Descalzados" and "María Luisa," are very good work.

A deeply impressive picture by Elias Salaverría, the Vascon artist, is entitled "San Ignacio de Loyola," and others that are admired and are worthy of admiration are the "Floriel" of Juan Luis Lopez, in which a fine expression is caught on the face of a boy; the "Mujeres del Valle de Anso," by Manuel Villagas Brieva, which is a very true and sympathetic study of an old lady and a young girl side by side, the girl reading from a book; the "La Modista" of José Ribera; and the "Salome" of Pedro Casas Abarca.

THE HUDSON RIVER  
PAINTERS ASSEMBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is old home season for early and middle period American landscape painters. Not only are the leading lights of the Hudson River School assembled at the Metropolitan Museum and the Public Library, but the historical showing at the Ehrlich Galleries brings forth a full-fledged classical landscape by (or at least positively attributed to) no less a personage than Benjamin West. This latter work, dating more than 100 years back, gives us a most effective ground against which to study the relatively modern achievements of the Durands, Coles, Kensetts, Giffords and Bierstadts of the middle part of the Nineteenth Century.

There is nothing of West, nor of any other individual painter, unless Claude or Poussin reflected at several removes, in this so-called West landscape. Outdoor nature had nothing to do with its inspiration. The thing is purely literary and academic, a typical product of the standard formula of its period, which was supposed to be at the command of any journeyman artist who had served his apprenticeship and learned his trade. Black trees against a yellow sunset sky, a ruined wall in the middle distance, some sheep or goats and a piping shepherd in the foreground, and the trick is done.

Now, when we consider that this was the sort of thing that our first native school of painters broke away from, about the same time that Courbet was setting a pace for the French realists, the Hudson River men rise immensely in our esteem. They at least drew their inspiration directly and first-hand from the natural scenes of grandeur which they rightly believed to be unsurpassed in any land. What they lacked in tradition and technique they made up in enthusiasm and a sturdy self-reliance.

With such impulse, and partly as a result of their limitations, they might well achieve successful results in their time. All they had to do was to go to the Catskill Mountains or Lake George or Niagara Falls, select a "noble subject," and copy it with topographical accuracy of detail and fidelity to local color, according to prevailing academic rules. Several of them—notably Asher B. Durand, John F. Kensett, and John W. Casilear—were originally engravers by profession, and a certain hard, tight, meticulous manner more or less hampered their painting. Nevertheless, they had vigor and freshness of viewpoint—valuable assets in any school. Their distance generalizations were always better than their foregrounds. Generally speaking, their performances were mechanical rather than poetic or emotionally expressive,

and their vision was too photographic for anything like interpretative arrangement in composition.

Casilear's "Catskill Mountains," for example, do not loom in the least, suggest no fascination of mystery, and have relatively less importance than the trees, cattle and stream of water. The true and delicate atmospheric perspective is this picture's chief mark of distinction, the color being flat, pale, lifeless, and commonplace.

Kensett, Church and Gifford were the colorists of the group, and the most concerned with stirring meteorological, light and cloud effects. But Kensett reined a good deal upon brilliant autumnal foliage, and Church revealed in such spectacular adjuncts as sunsets, rainbows and storms in some vast panoramic setting, preferably the Aegean Sea or a wide, deep valley in the "Heart of the Andes."

It will be seen from these latter titles that Church eventually had to go abroad in search of grandiose subjects with the glamour of famous association upon them. So did Gifford for his Turner-esque "Tivoli," though the same influence is even more strongly manifested in the splendid mist-haunted spaciousness of "Kaaterskill Clove." Albert Bierstadt, a Düsseldorfian of some power but no imagination, went West to the sublime fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains and the Yosemite. Thomas Cole, distinguished for high allegorical and romantic tendencies, traveled and painted mostly in Europe.

Alexander Wyant, John Twachtman and George Inness, commonly but not quite accurately classed with the Hudson River School, started in it when Church, Kensett and Gifford had reached their highest vogue, toward the middle of the second half of the Nineteenth Century. Then began the dissemination and rapid growth of European ideas which threw the older artists into the shadow of oblivion while lighting the path of the younger ones to the impressionism out of which developed the allied modern movements of the present generation.

Thus it appears that the gap between the Hudson River landscapists and those of our own day is not so wide or deep but that it is completely bridged by the work of the master spirits already named, together with such men of versatile and progressive achievement as Chase, Weir, Eakins, Hassam, Metcalf, Hart, Cropsey, Coleman (Samuel), Whittredge and McEntee. The evolution which they represent, in common with their French contemporaries, from the pseudo-classicism of the beginning of their century, is relatively more radical than even the futuristic forecasts of today.

Meanwhile, the "Hudson River" revival and rehabilitation—of which the current display at the museum and the connected exhibition of engravings of pictures by these same artists at the public library are only one sign—is an impressive reminder that the desuetude into which these American landscape pioneers have fallen is undeserved. They figure permanently in most of the great collections of our country. In their day they had a prestige and a commercial standing which we may look back upon with no little edification. For instance, canvases like Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains" and Church's "Niagara" brought the then sensational price of \$25,000; while 38 of Kensett's miscellaneous pictures and studies sold in a lot for \$150,000. And this was as late as 1873. Also, it was three years earlier that the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, from which our American art renaissance at least in so far as museums, private collections, public sales and discriminating criticism are concerned—is commonly dated.

## Some Modernists

The Daniel Gallery, No. 4 West Forty-seventh Street, scintillates with the re-gathering of Lawson, Lever, Halpert, Kent, Glackens, Walkowitz, Demuth, Mager, Preston Dickinson,

Kenneth Hayes Miller, et al. It is well to pay one's respects first of all to these relatively easy modernists, before entering the smaller salon on the side. This latter is the inner tabernacle of the occult, and there are three studies hung in mystic accord on the east wall that will either hold you indefinitely or drive you forth in despair. It depends upon what you ask of them.

They are (left to right): First, Marsden Hartley's "Bermuda Symbolization," an exquisite arrangement of flat complementary tints and planes in rectilinear divisions, the whole figuring in simplified pattern a full-sailed bark named Elsa, with the flag of the Danish cross painted in red on her gray sides, afloat but motionless on the pale turquoise and beryl-green of sublimated seas. Second, Man Ray's "Still Life," a bottle and glass in an exhilarating color-progression from dark red-brown ochre to wan lemon yellow, with the word "see" lettered in complementary hue just where it belongs in the chromatic scheme and space-adjustment. Third, John Marin's "Landscape—Delaware County," in which the locality does not matter, the thing being a sensitive, subtle evocation of hill and valley, trees and sky, in the rarefied mood of those old Chinese masters who marvelously anticipated most of the symbolistic expressions in art which we heedlessly label "modern."

Now, these three pictures, if you are willing to call them so, are not cryptic abstractions. On the contrary, they are simplifications of familiar forms and colors, subject to the same physical laws that govern all pictures, old and new. The only difference is that the modern artist intensifies the sum total effect of his organization and space-distribution by devoting his main attention to these vital elements of a composition, and minimizing the objective representation of things for mere imitative likeness' sake. And the result of say fifteen years' study on the part of the artist is at least worth of fifteen minutes' serious consideration by the casual observer of the work.

## Nine Landscapists

The exhibition of "Nine Landscapists" at the Bourgeois Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, to Nov. 10, is in its way about the most consistently progressive and interesting of the season's offerings, thus far. When an established old-school impressionist like Arthur C. Goodwin (who needs no introduction in Boston, at least) is found in congenial company with Marin, Walkowitz, and the futuristic Joseph Stella, we are reminded once again that there is really no schism in contemporary art. It is all consistently based on a common ground of the immemorial principles of design and color.

We cannot help seeing that the new men gain in intensity of expression by their scientific method of organization, which consists in selecting the object or effect (say a certain line of trees or hills, or some peculiar light in the sky completely absorbing and changing the local color) that is the emotional keynote of the composition, and leaving out or synthesizing everything else in subordination to that.

James Butler, a grandson of Monet, is a sun-worshiper in his own way, and shows here half-a-dozen studies by willow-fringed Catatank Creek in the Valley of Candor, southern New York State, which have much the same ensoulled feeling that Jerome Blum and Emanuel Centore absorb in old Spain and elsewhere on the shores of the blue Mediterranean. Arnold Friedman is the pointillist of the group, and applies the shimmering color-dot method with some success in depicting horses wading in shallow waters amidst variegated autumnal foliage. Four of the five contributions of Joseph Stella, representing the latest and most clarified phase of his art, represent a recession from his former whirling futuristic manner. They are rich, deep-toned and reposeful, instead of being high-keyed, restless and dynamic.

UNUSUAL DRAWINGS  
BY ESKIMO ARTISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In all the unusual exhibition, opened here recently by Dr. Donald MacMillan, the polar explorer, upon the return of the Crocker Land expedition, by no means the least interesting was the display of pencil drawings by Eskimos. At first glance, the display screen seemed to hold the first attempts of primary school children. Closer observation, however, revealed some qualities of accuracy that were most remarkable, considering the source. For they were produced—we have Dr. MacMillan's own words for it—by natives who had never had either pencil or drawing paper in their hands before and produced without instruction of any sort.

While the subjects included scenes of village and fishing life, attempts at portraiture, and wild animal life, it was the last that stood out. Either because the animal life furnishes the natives with their best examples of beauty, or because the instincts of the hunt brought to it the closest study, it was in the depictions of the musk oxen, the deer, bears, seals and foxes of the polar region that these untutored artists excelled. So familiar was the thought with the subject, it would seem, that the uninitiated fingers followed the dictation of the inward eye almost unconsciously. It was of interest to note, incidentally, that all the animals were drawn as they would appear at a distance.

The average native, the explorer states, is a natural artist. In spare moments he is very apt to model in the snow, using a knife or a bit of bone, and producing, in a few strokes, white images of rabbits, foxes and seals that are most lifelike. The use of drawing material seemed to have come as naturally. Even colored pencils were aptly used, with rather decorative effect.

In some instances, in the exhibition, the idea of lack of all instruction needed the substantiation of Dr. MacMillan, because the sophistication seemed so evident. One bit of paper, for example, showed nothing less than an attempt at a motion picture, or the first cousin to it. In the attack of a bear upon a camp, one action picture followed another, in vertical line; first the approach of the bear, then the hunter with upraised spear, the retreat of the hunter's wife behind the tent, the failure of the hunter's spear, cast, and his final defeat—a complete scenario. Another sketch showed a rather successful attempt at using a cross-section view, in depicting the underground home of a seal family in the ice floe. While the presence of perspective and, action was always noticeable.

The drawing shown above, one of those brought back by Dr. MacMillan, although not of a character to lend itself to good reproduction, so faint are the lines, yet reveals unexpected skill. Although represented by mass instead of lines all the animals showed real action, and it should be marked that the artist was quite ready to record his subject in any position, regardless of the difficulties of foregrounding.

## COLLECTION TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Canada.—The very valuable collection of paintings owned by Sir George Drummond of Montreal is to be sold soon by his widow, Lady Drummond, through the agency of the American Art Association, it is reported. The collection contains a number of old masters, several good examples of modern Dutch painters, and a representative showing of the Barbizon school. A portrait by Gainsborough, several portraits by Frans Hals, an excellent De Hooch interior and a portrait of a treader by Goya are included. This promises to be one of the important sales of the season.

THE ART COLONY  
AT LAGUNA BEACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—If the artists on the Atlantic Coast have their pet colonies, such as Nassau, Cape Cod and the Cornish Hills, so the western artists have their haunts in the Sierras and on the shores of the Pacific; if Monterey and Carmel are well known in Northern California for their picturesque qualities, Laguna Beach is equally popular among the artists of the southern coast—in fact, it is often called the Carmel of the South.

At Laguna is found a serene atmosphere, a constant sun; the water is translucently blue; the sandstone cliffs are gorgeous in shades of saffron and chrome. There is nothing to indicate the ravages of winter tempests, neither are there any twisted, storm-tossed trees to tell their tale of endurance. The rocks and cliffs are not so massive and forbidding as on the Bay of Monterey, and the gentle sweep of the California hills runs unintercepted to the water's edge. On their rounded contours, amid the graceful eucalypti, are dotted the picturesque homes and studios of those who love nature sufficiently well to live in these quiet surroundings and devote themselves to recording her many smiling moods.

Laguna Beach and its continuation, Arch Beach, so named for the natural arches which the water has gouged out of the rocks, have their interesting historical side as well. Just a few miles farther down the coast is a tall cliff, described, in Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," as the point from which hides were thrown off to the rocks below and taken out to the ships. A little farther on is the picturesque old mission of San Juan Capistrano, now partly in ruins, but still exhaling an atmosphere of romance. There are many large ranches, as yet undivided and extending over large areas, on which thousands of cattle graze, and these are reminiscent of the earlier times when Spanish owners held lordly sway.

To come back to modern times, however, and to the artists who delight in linking the present with the past, Guy Rose is one of those particularly successful in seizing the brighter aspects of the sea. Born near San Diego, in California's extreme juncture south, he wandered to the distant shores of an older civilization, there to study amid scenes of more somber hue. And yet, so strong were his early impressions, that Mr. Rose has come back to paint the scenes of his childhood.

Conceiving them always in a high key of vibrating light, he does not shrink from choosing the time of day when the sun is high in the heavens and colors are unsubdued, yet he manages to convey a delicate, restrained feeling in his canvases more usual in the rendering of nature's softer moods—in the early morning or the decline of day. His "Incoming Tide," for example, is a most happy shore marine—a blending of sea and land in their complementary colors of blue and gold. The distant horizon line is delicately purple, and this note is repeated in the rocks and wet sand of the foreground; the sweep of the sea forms a graceful serpentine line at the base of the cliffs.

A visit to the studio of Frank W. Cuprien was one of the pleasant events in a day spent among this little colony. A picturesque figure in a blue smock greeted our approach and we were gleefully shown the pride of the artist's heart, a little marine garden, so neat and trim, it convinced one that the owner of it must have followed the sea. We were next ushered into a delightfully cool, dark studio, built of pine with a barrel ceiling and treated with a dull stain of warm gray. As our eyes grew accustomed to the semi-darkness, canvases whose opalescent tints seemed to vibrate and glow in ever deepening intensity succeeded each other upon the easel.

Mr. Cuprien's art lies in his depiction of nature's gentler and more poetical moods. He believes that each changing aspect must be caught upon the wing, and noted while it lasts. Never again will he get that same message, for never again will it be repeated in exactly the same way. His small sketches seem to have caught and imprisoned the sun's last glowing rays in the mirror of wet sand and in the rosy foam, as a jewel first catches and then gives out its reflected fires. As this genial artist sat at his piano and lost himself in the inspiration of the moment, we felt that his was indeed a full and happy life.

Among the artists who come periodically to this lovely spot, is Gardner Symons, who crosses the continent each year to sojourn here, and give us wonderful canvases of the sea and its mysteries. William Wendt, one of California's foremost painters, summers at Laguna Beach. Miss Anna A. Hills painted English scenery in its more somber tones, but since coming to a sunnier clime she has adopted a palette in a much higher key and achieved some cloud effects which are particularly good. Jean Manheim, a portrait painter who delights in placing his figures in the sunlight, also comes to Laguna each year. John O'Shea has painted brilliantly pure aquarells of the sea's hundred hues, and there are interesting canvases from the brushes of many others who are fortunate enough to have discovered this beautiful spot on the edge of the vast Pacific.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Belief

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXCEPTION has frequently been taken to the use, in Christian Science, of the word belief, to classify all disease and suffering. When a man is sick, that sickness seems to him anything but fancy; it is a decided conviction, corroborated by all his senses. But what is this sick mortal, and whence arises his conviction of suffering? Is a sick man conceivably any part of God's creation, and can man in the image and likeness of God be convicted of sin and disease? What is it but the fundamental error of belief in an existence apart from God that makes a man seem to himself mortal? The Scriptures declare of the real man and of his relation to God, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Commenting upon this Scripture, Mrs. Eddy asks on page 208 of Science and Health, "What then is this seeming power, independent of God, which causes disease and cures it? What is it but an error of belief,—a law of mortal mind, wrong in every sense, embracing sin, sickness, and death? It is the very antipode of immortal Mind, of Truth, and of spiritual law."

Man made in God's likeness is never sick, for he is not subject to errors of belief. He is the intelligent, spiritual reflection of the all-knowing Mind, or divine Principle. What is it then that believes in sickness and sin? "Matter cannot believe," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 487 of Science and Health, "and Mind understands. The body cannot believe. The believer and belief are one and are mortal." Now a mortal believer and belief are, manifestly, outside of immortal being, that is, unreal, or nothing. All that exists is included in divine Principle and its ideas; naught else is. God is All; there is none beside Him. Erroneous belief originates, then, not in real intelligence, but in a wrong supposition of life, intelligence, and substance apart from God, in a false notion that man has a dual material and spiritual nature, and that mind can be evil as well as good. All the gradations of belief in sin, disease, and death, spring from this fundamental error of belief in a carnal mind separated from God, and are the subjective conditions of that unreal mind. Therefore Christian Science logically

insists that suffering of every kind must be treated as a false belief of the carnal mind, and not as a reality, if it is to be overcome.

There is but one thing that can destroy erroneous belief, and that is, manifestly, the truth about that concerning which a false belief is entertained. When the testimony of material sense yields to the evidence of spiritual understanding, the manifestation of the false belief which has seemed real, disappears, and a more harmonious condition is experienced as a result of that spiritual perception. It is the unassailable position of Christian Science that any one can prove this fact for himself. Let any man turn from a material to a metaphysical basis in his consideration of cause and effect, and he can prove in every instance, in just the degree of his spiritual understanding, that the beliefs of the human mind and the manifestation of these beliefs, disappear when consciousness abides in the truth of being. It was upon this basis of the supremacy and allness of Spirit, God, that those signs of God's power which are called miracles in the Scriptures were performed. "Unto thee it was shewed," Moses reminded the people, "that thou mightest know that the Lord he is God; there is none else beside him."

Mortal mind, which is a counterfeit of divine Mind, believes that there is something beside God, and it names the object of its belief, matter. It attributes intelligence and sensation to matter, and then believes that this sentient, intelligent matter can in turn control man, enable him to enjoy through the senses, or cause him through the same senses to suffer pain and death. Mortal mind itself changes its beliefs, and these changes appear as fluctuating conditions of matter. Mortal mind formulates a consensus of opinion which it names law and with which it proceeds to bind mortals. What was considered a material law yesterday is replaced by another belief called law today, and with these changes of beliefs, the manifestations, or physical sensations, of belief also necessarily change. Thus the beliefs of general mortal mind may change, and the individual human mind reflects the change, but belief

cannot destroy belief. Only Truth can do that. So in order to have any intelligent conception of freedom from general or from personal false beliefs, a man must gain an understanding of God as divine Mind, whose reflection is spiritual man.

It makes not the slightest difference what the personal belief of suffering may be, it is in every instance only a specific form of the one common erroneous belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Christian Science destroys this fundamental error of belief through the truth expressed in the Scriptural declaration, "The Lord he is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath: there is none else." To know that not matter but mortal mind forms the conditions of matter, begins at once to lessen the fear of disease. To know, further, that matter is itself only a mental concept, and that both matter and mortal mind are negations or counterfeits of divine Mind and its spiritual ideas or phenomena, destroys the foundations of disease; for the knowledge of the unreality, or nothingness, of mortal mind itself, and therefore of its manifestation, matter, demonstrates the omnipotence, the allness, of God.

Since spiritual man, in the image of God, cannot be separated from his origin, mortals need only abandon the lie of belief in a mind separated from God, and turn to immortal Truth for every evidence of existence. "Mind must be found superior to all the beliefs of the five corporeal senses," Mrs. Eddy says on page 493 of Science and Health, "and able to destroy all ills. Sickness is a belief, which must be annihilated by the divine Mind. Disease is an experience of so-called mortal mind. It is fear made manifest on the body. Christian Science takes away this physical sense of discord, just as it removes any other sense of moral or mental inharmoniousness."

When the belief in disease is destroyed, nothing remains to express sickness. When the belief of pleasure in matter is destroyed, nothing remains to express desire. When the belief of iniquities, of destructions, of sorrows, in short, the belief in the existence of a mortal mind, is destroyed by the understanding that God is Mind, divine Principle, and that there is therefore no such reality as life, substance, or intelligence in matter, the externalization of evil belief can no longer retain even an appearance of reality. It was his vision of the allness of God that enabled the prophet to represent God as saying, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

## Mr. James as Novelist

"I call Mr. James a novelist because there is yet no name for the literary kind he has invented and so none for the inventor," says William Dean Howells. "The faculty of the story

merely as a story is something that must early impress the story-teller who does not live in the stone age of fiction and criticism. To spin a yarn for the yarn's sake, . . . dotting in forgetfulness of the English masters and groveling in ignorance of the Continental masters, is wholly impossible to an American of Mr. Henry James's modernity. . . . To such a mind as his the story could never have value except as a means; it could not exist for him as an end; it could be used only illustratively; it could be the frame, not possibly the picture. But in the meantime the kind of thing he wished to do, and began to do, and has always done, amid a stupid clamor, which still lasts, that it was not a story, had to be called a novel; and the wretched victim of the novel habit, (only a little less intellectually degraded than the still more miserable slave of the theater habit) who wished neither to perceive nor to reflect, but only to be acted upon by plot and incident, was lost in an endless trouble about it. Here was a thing called a novel, written with extraordinary charm; interesting by the vigor and vivacity with which phases and situations and persons were handled in it; inviting him to the intimacy of characters divined with creative insight; making him witness of motives and emotions and experiences of the finest import; and then suddenly requiring him to be man enough to cope with the question itself; not solving it for him . . . and not spoon-feeding him with a moral minced meat and then thinned with water, and water, and familiarly flavored with sentimentality or religiosity."

## The Home of Cicero

"It was a Latio afternoon in October—the warm light resting on the meadows below, while the hillsides glowed in all the tints of autumn. Classic meads lay spread out at our feet, traversed by the green waters of the Liris—most beautifully designated of all Italian streams—a name which fills the mind with gladness, with lyrical suggestions, and exhales its poetic aura over all those meadows through which it strays. As I rode through the gate in those great walls which compass about Veroli—set aloft on its rocky eminence—the country I longed to explore lay for the first time stretched beneath me." Ferdinand Gregorovius says in "Latio Summers," translated from the German by Dorothea Roberts. "To the right, deep in the Ceprano vale, was the bridge in crossing which Manfred was betrayed. Yonder stood the Volscian Mountains, a long chain of peaks blue in the distance. To the left, the majestic Sora stepped forth from his parent Apennines towards the river's brink. My eyes were, however, now riveted on the broad hills in front of me; or, rather, on a white city, now clearly visible, standing on one of them. It was—Arpinum!"

"There is a great charm in seeing some spot connected with world-renowned epoch-making men, afar off, shimmering mysteriously out of the distance, a place whose name has been familiar to us from our earliest

childhood. Childhood's memories now thronged in upon me thick and fast. I saw myself declaiming my Cicero from the form at school; I recalled the look of the well-worn, gray book from which I learnt the Orations by heart—best of all, that high-sounding, never-to-be-forgotten "Quosque tandem Catilina!"—and there before me I could see Cicero's birthplace, a town I had dreamt about, yet could scarcely have hoped to behold."

"Near Sora we passed by the once celebrated convent church, now in ruins, of St. Domenico, standing on an island in the Fibreno (it is called Carnello just before it falls into the Liris)—a truly delectable spot embowered in trees. Cicero's villa, where he and his brother Quintus were born, is there also. . . . Here it was that Cicero, Quintus, and Atticus held those high discourses which we still possess in his three books, "De Legibus." They strolled up to that "island which is in Fibreno"—insula quæ est in Fibreno—there they seated themselves and philosophized. Atticus admires the beauty of their surroundings; Cicero remarks that here he is apt to reflect, to read, to write; it has a special charm for him as having cradled him in his infancy. . . . His grandfather, so he relates to them, possessed this villa. His father . . . added to it. . . . pursuing his studies ever. Cicero declares that, when he sees his birthplace, the same feeling steals over him that hoary Ulysses experienced

warm spell, greeting the dawn with golden uproar."

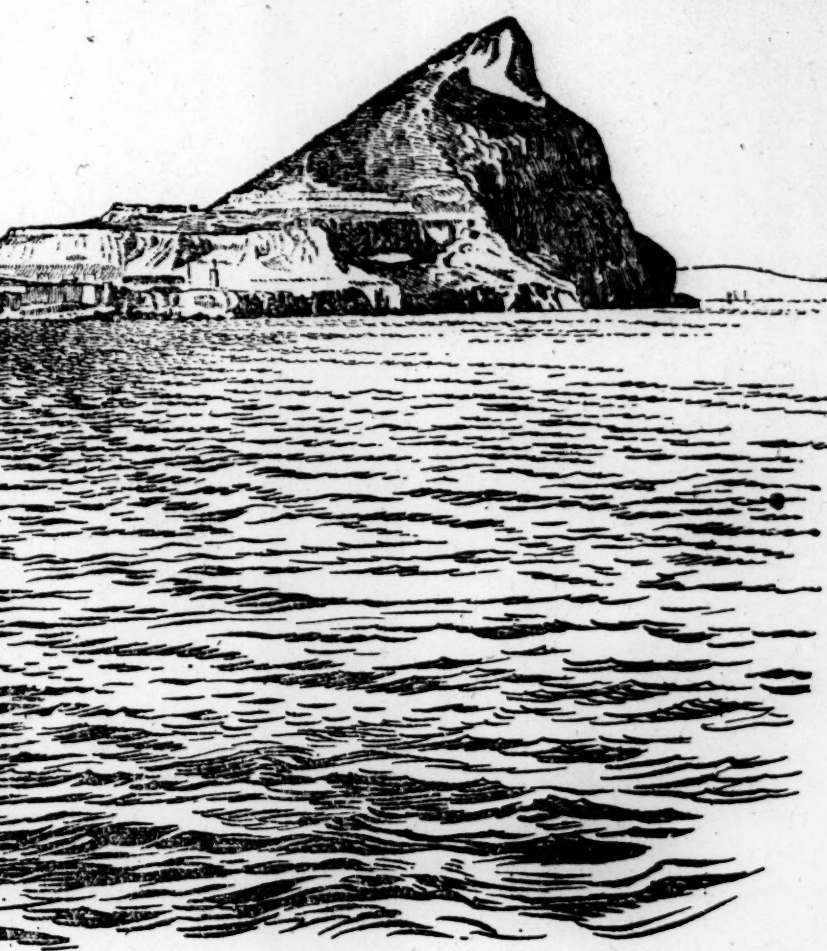
"All warblers seem to be here, and if they are difficult to keep track of in the North, here they are well nigh impossible. I find a live oak full of uncountable flocks. I get the glass on one bird, and before I can begin to note his characteristics he has flitted like a shadow and another with far different markings is in his place. . . . Some wiser man than I will have to tell how many varieties of warblers, finches, sparrows, and flycatchers may be seen on one good day in early December on the lower banks of the big river of Florida."

"It is a relief to cross the trails of some more easily seen songsters. Take the Florida crow, for instance. These are a relaxation rather than a study. They lack the sardonic virility of their Northern cousins. They are smaller, not so strong of flight, and their call has none of the deep 'caw, caw, caw' of our bird of canny humor. Their flight is flappy and less certain, and their cries have a humorous gurgle in them that seems hardly grown up. Corvus americana seems most of the kind of this birdy business. In Massachusetts I have found him in the main forceful, dignified, and seemingly doing something worth while."

when he said he would rather behold Ithaca once more than be assured of immortality. Then he tells them that Arpinum is his home, as civitas—he is of the age of Arpinum. Atticus proceeds to describe the beautiful island embraced by the Fibreno. He describes how it refreshes the waters of the Liris by its coldness. So cold is it, indeed, that it is scarcely possible to dip your foot into it."

"And now graceful poplars stand around the spot which cradled Cicero, by the Fibreno. Ay! an enviable birthplace truly! But how to describe it? Of what avail are words if you have never beheld the place?—if you have never had a glimpse of that land of the nymphs—of perpetual spring! Around, what a panorama of mountains—some brown, others of hyacinthine hue—losing themselves in the far distance! Cicero was a child of the Lowlands. His great intellect absorbed to itself all the learning of his day as a great river takes to its bosom the smaller brooks as it flows on to the sea."

"I have seldom seen so restless and noisy a region as that in which Cicero had his home. At every step you come upon a spring, a rushing brook or a canal—some blue, some green, others of a milky hue. Add to this the clattering of the mill-wheels, the voices of the operatives, the rattle of our char-a-banc as it flies madly over the ground as if trying to escape from the avenging powers of industry."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood &amp; Underwood

## Gibraltar From the Atlantic Side

"Long before daylight I was awakened by the commissario, or steersman, tugging at a leg of my trousers and screeching in his boyish falsetto, 'Gibiterra! Make ready! Gibiterra!' writes Harry A. Franck in "Four Months Afoot in Spain."

"The commissario returned and led the way in silence along the deserted promenade to the deck about the cabins. The Princess lay at anchor. A half-mile away, across a placid lagoon, towered the haggard Rock of Gibraltar, a stone-faced city strewn along its base. About the harbor glinting in the slanting sunlight, prowled rowboats, sloops, and yawls, and sharp-nosed launches."

"I descended to the launch and ten

minutes later landed with my haughty fellow-tourists at a bawling, tout-lined wharf. An officer peeped into my handbag, and I sauntered on through a fortress gate under which a sun-scorched Tommy Atkins marched unremotingly to and fro. Beyond, opened a narrow street, paralleling the harbor front and peopled even at this early hour with a mingling of races that gave to the scene the aspect of a temperate India, or a scorched and rebuilt Egypt. Sturdy British troopers in snug khaki and roof-like tropical helmets strode past; bareheaded Moors in flowing burnous stalked by in the widening streak of sunshine along the western walls; the tinkle of goat bells mingled with the

rhythmic cries of their drivers, offering a cup freshdrawn to whomever possessed a copper."

## Light

It deeply concerns the whole society, whether it will set its light on high places, to walk thereby; or trample it under foot, and scatter it in all ways of wild waste (not without conflagration), as heretofore! Light is the one thing wanted for the world. Put wisdom in the head of the world, the world will fight its battle victoriously, and be the best world man can make it.—Carlyle.

## Woodpeckers on the Pine Barrens

Corvus ossifragus straggles along with his fellows, having a mighty good time and croaking hysterically about it.

"It is a poor half-hour for birds when I do not find one of these flaming fellows the cardinals setting the thicket on fire. . . . If I approach him he may fly away at the last moment, but more often he simply slides around the tree in a stiff, wooden sort of way that he has, remaining quiet if just a few strands of moss are between us. He seems to do this with deprecatory awkwardness, as if he knew he dazzled and tried to be humble about it. I do not think it can be to get out of sight altogether. If so it is a mistaken caution, for his flame will burn through quite a bit of gray moss, and where it is shielded by the deep, shiny green of live-oak leaves it flares only the brighter for the contrast."

"Passing from the opacity of the live-oak groves and palmetto scrub I found myself later in a country far better fitted for hunting birds by sight. That was one of the interminable stretches of long-leaved pine forest of which this part of Florida is largely made. Here are trees that shoot up straight as arrows, sixty to a hundred feet high. Rarely is there a limb in the first fifty feet and the plumed tops seem to intercept the sunlight very little. Under foot the carpet of twelve to fifteen-inch needles is well called pine straw. It is a place of singular silence and a bewildering sameness."

"Slipping along this polishing carpet of needles, I heard what I at first took to be the familiar note of chickadees. . . . Soon I saw the birds, gleaming in a gray group, hanging this way and that as chickadees do. They had decided crests and I quite readily recognized them for the tufted timemouse which in this country takes the place of the chickadee."

"The flock passed busily on and for a moment the silence of the place was oppressive. A gentle wind was slightly swaying the tops of the trees, but there was no song of the pines to be heard. . . . There was a whirl of wings and half a dozen birds dived,

seemingly out of heaven, each on his own route, whirled with a whirrup of wings and lighted as lightly as an athlete each on his chosen tree trunk. "It was like a circus act. For a moment each bird remained motionless, his stiff tail feathers jammed into the trunk below him, his head drawn back as if awaiting a signal, and through the melancholy silence came a creaking 'k-r-r-k, k-r-r-k.' It might have been a weather-vane swaying in the wind, or it might have been tree-toads. But it was neither. It was the voice of a flock of red-headed woodpeckers. . . . The circus clown might well take the spirit of his antics from the action of red-headed woodpeckers in a southern pine forest. After scrambling in a jerky ludicrousness up a stub one would pause on the top of it motionless for a time. . . . Then another would dive at him in full flight, driving him from his perch at the last moment, only to take it and assume the exact pose of the former, the whole thing done with the alert precision of a pair of good circus performers. Then the substitute, still motionless, would give his little creak, as if saying, in humorous humility, 'How's that for an act?' Taine, the historian, has written of the immense loneliness of the pine barrens. But it is to be supposed that Taine was never entertained there by a flock of red-headed woodpeckers."

## Poppies on the Wheat

Along Ancona's hills the shimmering heat. Batches all the fields of wheat until they glow Like flashing seas of green, which toes and beat Around the vines. The poppies lithe and fleet Seem running, fiery torchmen, to and fro To mark the shore. —Helen Hunt Jackson.

## Meeting George Borrow

Among the notables whom he [Whitwell Elwin, contributor to the Quarterly Review] had met, was Borrow, whose "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye" he afterwards reviewed in 1857, under the title of "Roving Life in England." Their interview was characteristic of both. Borrow was just then very sore with his slashing critics, and on some one mentioning that Elwin was a "quartering reviewer," he said, "Sir, I wish you a better employment. Then, hastily changing the subject, he called out, 'What party are you in the Church?—Tractarian, Moderate, or Evangelical? I am happy to say I am the old High.'"

"I am happy to say I am not," was Elwin's emphatic reply. Borrow boasted of his proficiency in the Norfolk dialect, which he endeavored to speak as broadly as possible. "I told him," said Elwin, "that he had not cultivated it with his usual success." As the conversation proceeded it became less disputatious, and the two ended by becoming so cordial that they promised to visit each other. Borrow fulfilled his promise in the following October, when he went to Boston, and was "full of anecdote and reminiscence," and delighted the rectory children by singing them songs in the gypsy tongue.—From the Memoirs of Elwin, by his son.

## A Fragment From Wordsworth's Prelude

It was a close, warm, breezeless summer night. Wan, dull, and glaring, with a dripping fog Low hung and thick that covered all the sky; But, undiscouraged, we began to climb the mountainside. The mist soon girt us round . . . With forehead bent Earthward, as if in opposition set Against an enemy, I panted up With eager pace, and no less eager thoughts. Thus might we wear a midnight hour away Ascending at loose distance each for each. And I, as chanced, the foremost of the band; When at my feet the ground appeared to brighten. And with a step or two seemed brighter still; Nor was time given to ask or learn the cause. For instantly a light upon the turf Fell like a flash, and lo! as I looked up, The moon hung naked in a firmament Of azure without cloud, and at my feet Rested a silent sea of hoary mist. A hundred hills their dusky backs upheaved. All over this still ocean; and beyond, Far, far beyond, the solid vapors stretched. In headlands, tongues, and promontory shapes, Into the main Atlantic, that appeared To dwindle, and give up his majesty, Usurped upon far as the sight could reach. Not so the ethereal vault; encroachment none Was there, nor loss; only the inferior stars Had disappeared, or shed a fainter light In the clear presence of the full-orbed moon. Who, from her sovereign elevation, gazed Upon the billowy ocean, as it lay All meek and silent, save that through a rift— Not distant from the shore whereon we stood, A fixed, abysmal, gloomy, breathing place— Mounted the roar of waters, torrents, streams Innumerable, roaring with one voice. Heard over earth and sea, and, in that hour, For so it seemed, felt by the starry heavens.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Oxford Candle

WHEN a country proceeds to set up a Ministry of Health, it is in a fair way to give every opportunity to its medical profession. Supposing it could be said that one thing in this world was more mental than another, the public health might fairly be chosen for the example. Little by little the medical profession is beginning to realize that this is the case. It is true that it still imagines that it is possible to cast out devils through Beelzebub, in other words, that the human mind which creates disease can be utilized to eject disease. But here it is only demonstrating the fact, tolerably well known amongst those who really understand the subject, that it has not perceptibly advanced since the First Century. The compounds recommended in the pharmacopoeia of Pliny, for instance, were just as valuable to destroy disease, in their day, as any of those to be found in a chemist's shop, in London, today. What cured the patients of the orthodox practitioner of the First Century, so far as they were cured, was precisely what is healing the patients of the same profession in the Twentieth Century, in so far as they are cured, and that is, in each case, faith in a drug. Indeed, it is to be suspected that the balance of chances is altogether in favor of the First Century, since the Roman soldier or the Dacian gladiator was unquestionably far less introspective than Mr. Atkins or the professional cricketer. Matters have not very greatly changed since that great doctor, Sir Astley Cooper, declared, "the science of medicine is founded on conjecture improved by murder." Now it is obvious that Sir Astley Cooper, of all people in the world, did not mean to say anything that could reflect on the medical profession personally. The medical profession is composed of gentlemen who are doing their utmost, according to preconceived theories, to help and to perfect the race. The disability under which they labor is a disability shared by all vested interests, and that is, a dislike of anything new, and an almost incomprehensible aversion from any effort to grapple with or even to test a fresh idea. The mental habit involved is not a new one, it goes back to the beginning of time. There was precisely the same objection displayed in the First Century to the healing of the Apostles as is displayed to the healing of Christian Science today. People, no doubt, "wanted something done for them" then, and they wouldn't doubt the awful compounds of the Plinian pharmacopoeia with the same sturdy self-sufficiency with which they swallowed the mummy powders of Sir Thomas Brown, in his day, or the boluses of the Eighteenth Century chirurgeons.

The curious thing is that with all the evidence before them, evidence which in conversation the medical profession will accept today, this profession never did then and has not even yet surrendered to the fact that disease of every sort is mental, and is accordingly mentally produced, and therefore, that every conceivable advertisement of disease only tends to impress disease more firmly on the human consciousness, and so to produce a greater crop of disease in the human body. Take a simple case like cholera. An outbreak of cholera sweeps like the plagues of Egypt over an Indian village, simply because the native expects it, surrenders to it, and makes no effort to combat it. Yet a European in the same village, mingling with the cholera patients, in his duties as a doctor or a magistrate, goes free of the dreaded disease, simply because he has never feared it, and so never bowed the knee to the Vishnu of the supposed cholera germ. Now when a Ministry of Health is set up, it is something like the advertisements of the department of health which may be read in the surface cars in Chicago. These advertisements, under the word "Warning," draw the attention of the passengers in the car to the fact that infantile paralysis has attacked one hundred children in the months of August and September last. Therefore, continues the advertisement, "If your child is ailing, don't wait. Call a doctor at once." Now this may all be very well for the doctor, but the fact remains that disease is mental, and that by the time most of the parents in the city have traveled daily with this before their eyes for a week, or for a month, or for a year, such a mental picture of infantile paralysis must have been set up, and such a fear of it generated, that the doctors in Chicago are likely to have been kept fairly busy. Then they congratulate themselves on their own prescience for having foretold a condition produced by their own prophecy.

The campaign which is now going on in England for the institution of a Ministry of Health is, whether those responsible for it know it or not, a campaign for a ministry of sickness. People cheerfully subscribe to all the suggestions poured in upon them for such a ministry, but they rarely if ever stop to consider what such a ministry means, any more than they stop to consider whether the whole of the power to heal the sick resides in a certain school of medicine. Now, there would be little to object to on the ground of liberty, in the institution of a Ministry of Health, provided that such a Ministry did not mean, as it most inevitably will mean, if the allopathic branch of the medical profession gets its own way, a ministry of persecution. There can be no doubt whatever on this subject. The effort is going to be made to enforce allopathic medicine on a people irrespective of whether they desire it or not, just as in the old days a particular religious system was sought to be impressed upon them. Now a country which does this is entering on a very crooked and a very thorny path. It is going to have its medical heretics just as certainly as, in the old days, it had its religious heretics, and there is going to be just the same attempted terrorism by the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons, as there was in the old days by the College of Cardinals.

The country has not got to look back so very far to see what this means. Only about fifty years ago a homeopathic physician was dragged through the Police Court, and was sent to prison just as if he had been a

common felon. His only offense was that he departed from orthodox medicine in his practice in the same way in which the Protestant heretic once departed from the orthodoxy of Romanism in his worship, or as the Protestant dissenter in later days departed from the orthodoxy of Protestant Episcopacy. Today a man is allowed, if he is of age, to employ any practitioner he chooses, but if the case is not successful, his relations and the practitioner are subjected to the grossest impertinences from coroners and coroners' juries, who endeavor to make up in words for whatever they may lack in punitive powers. The simple truth is that for years past the English people have been exchanging religious superstition for medical superstition, a religious priesthood for a medical priesthood, and a religious persecution for a medical persecution. The fact that the great majority of people may be on the side of the allopathic profession has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The enormous mass of people are always on the side of authority and of reaction, whenever new ideas are first brought to their attention. The vast majority of the people of Rome applauded the execution of the Christians, and attended in the gardens of Nero and in the Coliseum to delight in their tortures. The vast majority of the people of Alexandria witnessed, without concern, the brutal murder of Hypatia. The vast majority of the people of Spain supported the abominations of the Inquisition, and flocked to the auto-da-fé as they flock to a bull fight today. Every innovator is a heretic, until he becomes orthodox, and then he is quite commonly in danger of becoming a persecutor.

A government, however, which, in the Twentieth Century, embarks upon a course of medical persecution, is embarking on the voyage perilous. It is going to find out that there are still Latimers to be reckoned with. The police court may become every whit as spectacular as ever was Oxford: "Play the man, Master Ridley, we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out."

### Ships a Prime Essential

THE fact must be constantly kept in view, by people in the United States who would see the world situation from a true perspective, that the Atlantic Ocean, something like three thousand miles in width, lies between America and Europe. There is only one known way of crossing this ocean. Without ships in which to convey soldiers to the allied fronts, and to convey supplies for their maintenance, the United States would be impotent in this war. The submarine campaign carried on by Germany may be reprehensible from every point of view, but it cannot be denied that it has destroyed a great number of ships, and that the destruction of these ships has been Germany's most effectual means of prolonging the war. If the war is not to be indefinitely prolonged; if it is to be won by the Allied Powers before the winter is over, or before another summer comes round, the United States, through accelerated construction, must be enabled to command the services of ocean tonnage greatly in excess of that within reach, or within sight, at the present hour.

Germany is fully cognizant of the danger to her interests involved in rapid building, and will make every effort to obstruct, circumvent, or utterly defeat it. The conviction, indeed, is being forced upon many observers, who have been taking note of the repeated hindrances to work upon the new merchant marine, that Germany, through the dependable agencies she may still command in the United States, and by resort to such means and tactics as she has employed in the organization of other conspiracies, is in all probability plotting, at this very moment, to delay shipbuilding in American yards, so that the million or more soldiers whom the Washington Government is landing in Europe may eventually be deprived of sustenance and supplies.

There is no disposition, and no attempt is being made, to conceal the truth concerning the merchant shipbuilding outlook. The Shipping Board freely admits that ship construction in all parts of the United States is lagging because of a scarcity of labor. There is a demand today for no fewer than 400,000 ship mechanics of all classes. Because of the lack of sufficient labor, many of the shipyards working one shift a day are, it is said, able to turn out only 45 to 50 per cent of the output that would be possible with three shifts. There are 200,000 men employed in the one-shift yards; just twice this number in addition would, of course, be needed to keep the yards going through three shifts.

The Shipping Board is now willing to concede that Lord Northcliffe was right in saying that the United States would not be able, by the end of 1918, to turn out the 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping required; but it is held by the board that, assuming the early settlement of labor troubles and a greater supply of workers, the new tonnage constructed and afloat by the end of next year will be not far from that figure. It will be wise, however, to abandon all assumptions, and to deal directly with facts. One of the principal of these facts is the admission that the great steel shipbuilding program is, at the present time, twenty ships behind schedule. Another is the call, issued last Friday night by Rear Admiral Capps, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to all the shipbuilders on the Atlantic coast to meet in Washington today with representatives of the Fleet Corporation, the Department of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the Navy Department, for the self-evident purpose of taking the entire shipbuilding situation under advisement. That this situation is menacingly serious is an open secret.

A plan is now being considered for the exemption from military service of mechanics needed in the shipyards; the emergency has become so acute that it is among the probabilities that enlisted men qualified for such work will be withdrawn from the ranks and assigned to the docks. Meanwhile thousands of the "green" hands in the shipbuilding trade are becoming more proficient. The solution of the whole problem would seem to rest with those who shall administer the next selective draft. Plainly it will be folly to enlist more soldiers unless the nation is able to provide for

their transportation across the Atlantic, and for their necessities when transported. But the application of a process by which the required number of mechanics can be drawn for work in the shipyards need not, in any appreciable degree, interfere with the work of building up the national army. The new draft should, and probably will, be carried out with equal regard for the industrial and military necessities of the Government.

Meanwhile, seeing the need, those who are capable of filling positions in the shipyards should, it would seem, anticipate the draft and offer their services. The Liberty Loan campaigns have proved conclusively what an aroused patriotism can do in the way of raising money; it should be no more difficult to arouse the patriotism of the nation to the point where it will raise the required labor, with equal enthusiasm and promptitude.

### Moral Defense for the Camps

THE United States Secretary of War, during his recent visit to Massachusetts, delivered an address before the Boston City Club, in which he touched upon a matter of exceptional importance, to the enlisted men of the country, and to the country itself. Those who heard him, in common with those who later read his remarks, have become familiar, from common talk, with the underlying facts, and they understood him perfectly when he said: "We cannot afford any such tremendous and calamitous national waste and extravagance as to take a million young men out of their homes in this country and corrupt them, and then, when the war is over, send them back home less fine than when they came to us." And they understood him equally well when he added: "If we take a million young men out of their homes and simply throw them together haphazard, and give them no consideration, leaving them to find their way in these untried problems, and then, after the war is over, scatter these young men over the country, with all the things they have learned, and ought not to have learned, we shall have lowered the whole level of the moral life of this nation in a way that we cannot afford to do."

Therefore, as he made clear, it is not enough for the good citizen within reach of the encampment, or within reach of the community contiguous to the encampment, simply to become aware that such an encampment exists, that it is crowded with young men supposed to be engaged in learning how best to serve their country in the war, and that it might be an interesting place to visit. What remains to be known is far more important, namely, that there is an element in practically every community adjoining the encampments, which, from the basest motives, is constantly striving to contaminate the enlisted men, and that, "there is thrown upon our cities, thrown upon our ordinary citizens, the great task of making the environment of the military camps wholesome and stimulating."

Here is a suggestion of work for civilians who wish to be useful. What better work could they take up than the organization and substitution of legitimate entertainment and amusement in place of the vile attractions that are, in many instances, thrown in the way of the young recruits? Every interest of moment to the nation, its institutions, and its future inhabitants, demands that the million men now in training shall be protected, so far as may be humanly possible, from pollution.

The Government needs the help of people who are qualified and willing to work to this end. The opportunity is within the reach of such and the need is pressing.

### The Baltic Provinces

ALTHOUGH it cannot be questioned that the preponderating influence in the Baltic Provinces, that is to say in the Provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, is and for many centuries has been German, yet the fact remains that only about seven and a half per cent of the people are Germans, the rest being Letts and Esths. The pure Russian element is insignificant. And yet the German has always had an intimate, if not a very creditable, connection with the country. This connection dates from the Thirteenth Century, when the Teutonic knights invaded the Provinces, and Pope Innocent III recognized the notorious Brothers of the Sword, whose grand master established himself at Wenden.

The method of the Brothers was largely the same as that adopted with so much apparent success, centuries before, by Muhammad. They spread Christianity amongst the natives by the sword, and carried on an uninterrupted warfare against the Russian republics and Lithuania, and also made war on the archbishop of Riga, who was one of the most powerful rulers in the district. The archbishop evidently strongly objected to the Brothers' encroachments and steadily growing power, and certainly they made themselves objectionable to all their neighbors. Thus in 1347, having purchased the Danish part of Esthonia, they began a war against the archbishop, as well as against Lithuania, Poland, and Russia. These wars dragged on for more than a hundred years. From these campaigns the order emerged stronger than ever. Its grand master, Plettenberg, acquired a position of great importance, and, in 1527, he was recognized as a prince of the Empire by Charles V.

The war of the order with Ivan IV of Russia, some thirty years later, however, resulted in a victory for Russia, and Livonia was divided between Russia and Poland. Peter the Great secured the rest of Livonia as one of his many conquests, at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and the third of the Baltic Provinces came into the possession of Russia in 1795.

It is to Peter the Great, of course, that the present enormous influence of the comparatively small German community in the Baltic Provinces is mainly due. It was he who, after conquering Esthonia and Livonia, called in the German barons of these Provinces to help him in his vast schemes of reformation. He had no intention, it is true, of making more than temporary use of these men. They were simply intended to carry on the work until the vast number of Russians which he had sent in all directions to gain experience could return, fully equipped for the art of government, to their own

country. The German, however, once established, had no intention of relinquishing his hold, and, under Peter's successors, German influence grew, until it was practically the only influence that counted. So the German steadily consolidated and maintained his power in the district, and the whole movement received an enormous impetus, some twelve years ago, when large funds were collected throughout Germany "for restoring Deutschum in the Baltic Provinces." It was no half-hearted campaign. Farmers, laborers, foresters, and inspectors were sent there from Germany, with the full recognition of St. Petersburg. German farmers, equipped with the latest "scientific appliances" bought up farms on all sides, whilst a regular campaign was entered upon for the purchase, by German syndicates, of large tracts of land, not only from the nobles, but from the peasants' communes, this land to be exploited according to German ideas. This movement was developing full blast when the war broke out, more than three years ago, and there is no reason to suppose that conditions have changed much, if at all, since then.

### Notes and Comments

AN INTERESTING little Liberty Loan episode in Iowa: John Brus, a wealthy resident, of German antecedents, in Aspinwall, a town inhabited chiefly by Germans, displayed antagonism to the loan. He was arrested, but responsible citizens told him that if he would "hustle" for a subscription of \$25,000, in his township, they would see that the charge against him was dropped. Otherwise he would probably have to go to jail. He saw the point, took a \$500 bond himself, and "hustled," on Liberty Day, from morning until late at night, successfully. Incidentally, it is reported that the Stars and Stripes floated over homes and business houses in Aspinwall, on "Liberty Loan Day," for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

THERE are more ways than one of revealing one's convictions, as may be seen from the following, from "Somewhere in France":

"When's the bloomin' war goin' to end?" asked one north-country lad.  
"Dunno," replied one of the south shires. "We've planted some daffodils in front of our trench."  
"Bloomin' optimists!" snorted the man from the north. "We've planted acorns!"

ERNEST H. SCAMMELL, F. C. I. S., secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada, is quoted as having recently said: "The problem of the returned soldiers has been cut in half where prohibition has prevailed." In support of his assertion he added, "So serious was the problem of inebriates among returned soldiers, in the earlier years of the war, that the Military Hospitals Commission contemplated starting an inebriates home." Prohibition has made this step unnecessary. In Ontario the jail population has become so greatly reduced, as a direct result of prohibition, that one reformatory has been given over to very different uses. This testimony should interest many communities in the United States, where prohibition is a lively issue.

THERE are certain things which it is generally agreed cannot be successfully "done to order." The German imperial and royal propaganda department, a section of the Foreign Office, however, thinks otherwise, and, through the Wolff Agency, has enjoined upon the press of the country a campaign of caricature against the Allies. It says:

The idea of such propaganda has been conceived by the supreme military command, and it is therefore desirable that all should conform to it. The official cinema has been ordered by the supreme command to enter into direct communication with the daily press, and many leading newspapers have hastened to express their readiness to insert these patriotic caricatures, for the drawing of which the services of the best artists in Munich and Berlin have been secured. These caricatures will regard chiefly the heads of state of the Entente Powers, their political leaders, and those who make no mystery of their hatred for Germany. The military reverses of our enemies and their internal dissensions will be exposed, and our own victories will be extolled. The blocks will be supplied free of expense.

And the results will be awaited with interest.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, the Kansas editor and author, with his party, has returned from a visit to the battle fronts in France, Belgium, and Italy, full of admiration for the Allies and of enthusiasm for the allied cause. He makes no reservations in speaking of the men, but he feels constrained to remark, in his very first interview: "Those women over there, French and English, have proved their mettle. They're the sustaining power of the Allies. Every day they're proving, in a new way, that woman easily excels man when once she gets a chance." The editor of the Emporia Gazette, when he gets down to printing details later, and he may be expected to print them in full, will undoubtedly explain, in his usual interesting manner, why he has come to this conclusion.

"BRITISH tank and aeroplanes soaring overhead lend interest to stirring patriotic appeal," says a New York newspaper headline, describing the Liberty Loan parade. Those British tanks are great institutions, but this is the first time any of them has been known to fly.

MANY stories have been told and many comments have been made, from time to time, on London under air raids. Here is another story, from a person returning after a long absence. "It was quite the old home feeling," he writes. "I came down from Euston and saw the old familiar sights. The same old shrapnel was bursting in the sky, the same old searchlights doing the same old games, and, upstairs, the same old German raiders on the same old tricks. Nothing was altered. The old alarms were out, the people were waiting in passages and on the tops of 'busses, and every one was saying, as usual, that it was the worst show they had yet seen, but nobody seemed any the worse for it. As one passed the old well-known corners, and looked up, there were the same old flicker and traveling lights in the sky. Nothing was altered much. At one place the same old special was grousing about people asking where the bombs fell."